The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,479.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-3 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Spranger, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Tuticorin	23
„ Ratnagherry	16	„ Colombo	24
„ Vingorla	16	„ Negapatam	27
„ Mormugao	17	„ Pondicherry	28
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	30
„ Mangalore	18	„ Munulipatam	May 1
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	2
„ Tellicherry	19	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Calicut	20	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Beypore	20	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Cochin	21	„ False Point	5
„ Alleppey	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aden, Mocha, Padang and Molucco Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	2
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Gwader	20	„ Fao	3
„ Jask	23	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	8
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	10
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Fao	29	„ Gwader	14
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Kurrachee	19
Arrives BUSREH	30	Arrives BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P. M.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£32	——	£15	—— £4
Mocha	38	——	22	—— 5
Port Said	38	——	24	—— 14
Messina	50	——	26	—— 14
Naples	50	——	26	—— 14
Leghorn	50	——	26	—— 14
Genoa	50	——	26	—— 14-10
Marseilles	50	——	26	—— 14

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not under 8 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
VICTORIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 26th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Nicolson Street.

Bombay, 9th December 1875.

"WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,
TO LEAVE POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation and ships for First-Class Passengers only.

She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
G. W. Pearson, Commander.
(To leave end of April.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for a Indian trade, and has good accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

For Rates of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April.	
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	2033	500	17th	—Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2383	450	24th	—Southampton.
				May.	
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st	—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th	—Southampton.
KASHGAR	J. Baker	2631	450	15th	—Sz z, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	1293	450	22nd	—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that Port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon, at 5 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any class of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th April 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 3,001 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the fastest steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do.	do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2373	426	do.	do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,
TRENTHAM HALL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,
BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage home to or from England in about 16 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE FIRST CLASS S. S. JUAN, 1,452 TONS.

TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND APRIL.

THE above Steamer has splendid accommodation for 36 First Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For further particulars and Plans of Cabins, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ETTORE FUSTER,	3,300, 400,		on 10th April 1876.
A Passenger Steamer on 10th May 1876.			
Ditto			on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 ...	£35 0 ...	£13 0
To Port Said	£25 10 0	.....	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0 ...	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0 ...	£13 0	£ 6 1s

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P. M.'s Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, the following valuable jewellery on account of concerned:—

1 Surpeech set with small rubies and other stones.
1 Do. set with small stones red and green.
1 Pearl necklace with 3 drops.
1 Large sire surpeech set with vullundee and other stones.
1 Pearl neck lace with drops.
1 Large do. with drops and pearls.
1 Set containing 1 gold bracelet, 1 brooch, and 1 pair earrings:
1 Gold locket.
1 Pair gold sleeve buttons.
1 Sets of silver spoons and forks for 6 persons.
Few cases of provisions such as cappers, olive, and pickles of sorts.

By order of Mr Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy and on account of Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer.

1 case containing 80 bottles essence lemon.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpogles, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April 1876, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the half-year ended 31st December 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 10th April 1876. Secretary.

THE Undersigned have received by the S.S. ASSAM, a new shipment of the following WHITE WINES, viz:—

	Price in Bond. 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
HAUT SAUTERNES, a very rich Wine	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 0 0
LIGHT SAUTERNES, a refreshing light wine for the hot weather	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
CHABLIS (La Mountonne)	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
CHABLIS LIGHT	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
LAUBENHEIMER	„ 16 0	„ 19 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 7th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.
STAR COMPANY.
The performance will commence with the Sparkling Petite Comedy,
CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.
To conclude with J. Byron's Burlesque, entitled:
WILLIAM TELL,
WITH A VENGEANCE;
OR
THE PET, THE PATRIOT, AND THE PIRATE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Rs. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

NOTICE.

M. GREENBURG, late Cutter at Messrs. Moses & Co., Madras, begs to inform the general public of Bombay that he has just OPENED a TAYLOR'S WORK SHOP at 38, Meadow Street, where Ladies and Gentlemen can have their own materials made up. The charges will be most reasonable.

AGRA CENTRAL PRISON.

PERSIAN CARPETS can be made of any length and up to 25 feet wide at the following rates:—

PERSIAN PATTERN—Black Ground as made for the Star of India Investiture, Rs. 10 per square yard.
PRINCE OF WALES PATTERN—Blue Ground as made for H. R. H., Rs. 10 per square yard.
PERSIAN PATTERN—Red Ground, Rs. 12 per square yard.
TAJ PATTERN—From a design by an eminent Russian Artist taken from the marbles in the Taj Mahal, Rs. 15 per square yard.
N.B.—Full particulars and cash in advance required with all orders.

FOR SALE, at A. LAING'S, GUN MAKER and MACHINIST, UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

One 8-H. P. Portable Steam Engine as Mbow. Patent Steam Indicators; Gauge Glasses; Mill Picks; Circular Saws; Bends, Elbows and Tees; one Hand-turning Lathe, 10 feet Bed, 10 inch centres, with top Driving Gear; one large Driving Wheel, with Pulley, Shaft and two Handles, and Stand English-made; one Double Cylinder Oscilating Steam Engine, fit to drive a boat; other model Engines with small Lathes, for smaller use; Tool Chests, with Portable Forge, small Lathe, Vice, Chisels, and Gouges, fitted and furnished to suit.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols, by A. Thomson and Son, Edinburgh, consisting of one 12-bore Muzzle-loading Rifle made to order; some Muzzle-loading Double and Single Barrelled Pistols—Sharp's Repeaters; and one excellent Revolver Pistol containing 12 barrels, can fire 3 or all balls at a time, or one large Ball; a good protector for travellers.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 355 OF 1872.

RADHABAI, Widow of the late Bapoojee Raghoonathjee, deceased, and VENAYECK GUNPUTRAO, Hindoos, Executrix and Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, residing in New Wadee, without the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

LUKHMIDASS UBJEE, Hindoo merchant, residing in Barbhai Mohulla, without the Fort .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 26th day of April last in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above named Defendant Lukhmidass Ubjee:—

The right, title, and interest of the Defendant Lukhmidass Ubjee in the following land was attached, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground commonly called or known by the name of Kunna, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, on the south side of the New Foras Road, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one square yards, or one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and sixty square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras Pre-hold New Salt Batty Ground under Nos. 232 and 235, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Madhoba Hurrychundjee; on the west partly by the salt batty ground of Damodhur Balloojee, partly by the salt batty ground of Wamon Juggonnathjee, and partly by the salt batty ground of Eesoba Damodhur and others; on the north by the salt batty ground of Govind Baboojee; and on the south partly by the salt batty ground of Khooshali Juggonnath, and partly by the salt batty ground of Ramchunder Hurjee, and which said piece of ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant Lukhmidass Ubjee. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees three thousand and six hundred for debt, and the sum of Rupees five hundred and twenty one and annas ten for costs, which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of rupees four thousand one hundred and twenty-one and annas ten, and simple interest on the amount of the said Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant Lukhmidass Ubjee in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th April 1876.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BUSINESS IN 1874-75.

POLICIES ISSUED in 1875—811 Amount assessed ..... £376,160.
„ „ in 1874—893 „ „ ..... £388,630.

REPORT OF INDIAN BUSINESS DURING 1875, JUST ISSUED.

COPIES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE
4, HORNBY ROW.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.

Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, to RENT a BILLIARD TABLE complete, in good condition, Address "BILLIARD," Office *Bombay Gazette.*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PANTHER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a young PANTHER, 10 (ten) months old, in good health and condition, with strong wooden cage, open to an offer. Apply to Mr. F. F. F. Brett, Indore.

A BARGAIN—A D. B. C. F. B. L. GUN in case complete (new), and a CALLISHER and TERRY RIFLE (nearly new). Both for Rs 250 cash. On view at this Office.

THE sweaty husband labours hard
To make the bright Rupees
Then hies him up to Matheran
To gain new health at ease.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and is a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which furnish the place and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 40 per annum.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER „	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 8	LITHIA WATER „	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER „	1 8

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE LONDON WILL OPEN.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PIANO; PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a Series of Portraits, Groups, and Views taken in connection with the Royal Tour in India and by desire of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHEDA LALL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BOTH BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY LEATHER AND OF SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION,
NEAR MEMORIAL GARDEN,
CAWNPORE.

MESSRS. H. BENJAMIN & CO.,

32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR APOLLO HOUSE

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaux of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

Also Tobacconists, Fresh Turkish Cigarettes made by experienced manufacturers, imported monthly. Best Turkish Tobacco and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival, per S.S. ASSAM, of FRESH SUPPLIES of the undernoted Goods:—

SAVORY AND MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD
MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR INFANTS' FOOD
DU BARRY'S REVELENTA ARABICA.
DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
HENRI MATTONI'S CARLSBAD SALTS.
LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES.
DINNEFORD'S FLESH GLOVES AND STRAPS.
MATTHEW'S GOAT'S HAIR GLOVES.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S CUT TOBACCOS
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK.
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.
PULLNA WATER.
CARLSBAD WATER.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 281, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

NOTICES.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES FOR SALE.

TWO 5 ft. 6 in. GAUGE LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE, suitable for Light Traffic or Contractors' purposes. These Engines have just been thoroughly repaired by the G. I. P. Company and are in thorough good order. They have not been used since repairs.

For particulars apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Nizam's State Railway, Bolarum, Deccan.

NOTICE.

FROM and AFTER the 15th April and DURING the ABSENCE of ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS in England, we beg to notify that WILLIAM ROY and SAMUEL EDWIN WEBSTER are AUTHORISED TO SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION.

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1876.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MAJOR C. SHUTTLEWORTH, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

WHEREAS Major C. SHUTTLEWORTH, Bengal Staff Corps, late Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad, died at Meerut on the 30th ultimo, notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS OWING MONIES to his ESTATE are required forthwith to remit the amounts due to the Undersigned, and all persons having CLAIMS AGAINST the ESTATE are required to forward statements of their claims, with vouchers, to the Undersigned within one month from this date.

C. E. STACK, Major,
3rd Light Cavalry, President of Committee of Adjustment.

Nusseerabad, 4th April 1876.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the Mill is approaching completion and the first consignment of Machinery, Engines and Boilers advised, ANY SHAREHOLDER FAILING TO PAY within 14 days from date the CALLS already made and payable by them, the Directors will exercise the power of forfeiture of their Shares, or take proceedings against the defaulting Shareholders for amount of calls with interest from due date, without further notice.

JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (50) FIFTY per share out of the Profits made by this Company during the half year ending 31st December 1875, will be PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 11th instant between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names may appear on that day on the Register on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Registered Office of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 6th to 11th day of April 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April 1876.

FOR SALE, AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, LUMBER, &c.

12,000 cases KEROSINE OIL.
515 Boxes TOBACCO.
750,000 feet 1, 2, and 3 inch LUMBER.
2,095 OARS.
500 Cases TURPENTINE.
57 Cases CLOCKS.

AMERICAN NAVAL STORES, LADDERS, SHINGLES, &c., &c. For Sale, to arrive per American ship FANNIE TUCKER, from Boston.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

CARRIAGES.

E. KESTERION & Co.,
93 & 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON,

BEG to remind their friends and the public who may be requiring Carriage, that their SPECIAL AGENT will leave Bombay for London early in April, so that any orders which he may be favoured with will be carefully carried out under his supervision.

Drawings and Estimates on application.

Address—Mr. LAYER, care of Sorabjee Nowrojee, Esquire, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

Temporary Show Rooms, off Bake House Lane, Fort.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Desp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 10TH APRIL 1876.

No additional information respecting Saturday's Liverpool Cotton Market has transpired beyond what we noticed in our issue of this morning. To day's Market opened dull, probable sales 7,000, actual imports 20,000 bales.

From New York Saturday's telegrams report no change in prices either for ready or forward shipment, and Gold and Exchange on London were unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports now stand as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts	6,000	5,000	5,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,820,000	3,238,000	3,473,000

In London, on Saturday, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged in value; Bombay Linseed was quoted 6d. per quarter higher; Feroopore Rapeseed the same as on Friday. Calcutta Linseed was quoted 1s. 6d.; Rapeseed 9d. per quarter lower on the week.

A payment of £53,000 into the Bank of England is advised, which shows that the tendency of money is still easy.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was somewhat irregular. Fours have declined from 84½ to 84, while Fours-and-a-half have risen from 85 to 85½ and Fives-and-a half from 87 to 87½. The quotations for Indian Bank shares show a decline of £1 per share in Orientals and Hongkong Shanghais, others being unchanged.

The weekly return of the Bank of France gives the Total Coin at £75,750,000 against £75 500 000; Total Notes in Circulation £98 125,000 against £98,375,000 on the previous week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅞. Reuter does not mention Bar Silver, but private telegrams, we hear, quote 53⅛ per oz., an advance of ⅛d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes since the 1st instant :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O. Inc. Rs.		1 30,730
Do do Branches	,, ,,	6,55,249
Deposits	,, ,,	4,76,449
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	92,112
Loans	Inc. ,,	16,88 953
Bills Discounted.....	,, ,,	7,016
Cash with Correspondents	,, ,,	61,565
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	3,04 576

This return on the whole may be taken as by no means unfavourable. The only adverse movement worthy of notice is the larger increase in Loans, but these it is generally understood are merely short advances against Silver now in the Mint awaiting coining, and in other items the tendency is in favour of greater ease.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been weak with a decline of 1-16d. per rupee all round. No great extent of business has been done, but there has been sufficient to show that the Banks are mostly willing buyers and not very anxious sellers at current rates. This in the face of an advance in the price of Silver in London may be accepted as a strong indication of increasing ease in money, and it almost seems now, that even with Council drafts suspended for the rest of the season, Exchange is likely to give way steadily. We are now at all events about the busiest time of the year, and if the suspension of Council drafts does not affect us now, it is not likely to do so more nearer to the monsoon. To-day's closing rates are :—

On demand. ...	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
[illegible] sight	1s. 9d.	,,
[illegible] sight,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

Private we have not heard of any ... still quote demand 99⅞, 60 ... buyers, 98⅝ sellers.

Paper is dull and weaker. ... Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100; Fives-... 102½.

Market continues steady with, ... upward tendency. Bank of ... in request at an advance of ¼ per ... and Weaving shares are firm. ... Company's shares have advanced Rs. 10, ... 5, Great Easterns Rs. 5 and ... Jees Rs. 5 per shere. Land ... Companies are unaltered.

Market has been quiet at, if anything easier prices. The demand for ... has been particularly active and the ... reported only give a small total. ... been bought at Rs. 178 and Ginned ... at Rs. 192½ per candy half pressed. ... Fair Omrawuttee at Rs. 174, Good ... and Fair at Rs. 151 per candy. ... the Dholleras districts prices ... to be easier and there has consequently ... pressure to sell here. Good Fair may ... at Rs. 170, Fully Good Fair at Rs. 176 ... The receipts for the two days have ... 1,084 bales, making 13,446 ... To-day's arrivals, however, have been ... locally coastwise, which will help to ... supplies notwithstanding the falling off ... Broach and Omrawuttee.

Freights are steady by steamer at £2 2-6, at which engagements have been made in most of the steamers on the Liverpool berth. By sail an active demand has prevailed at £2 2-6 to £2 3-9 per ton.

Piece Goods continue dull with next to nothing doing. Nominally there is no change in prices, but importers are naturally less anxious sellers with exchange tending downwards again.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 8th April compared with the statement issued on 1st April :—

LIABILITIES.	1st April. Rs.	8th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ...Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ,, 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,33,00,768	1,34,31,498
Do do. do. at Branches.	21 54,580	28,09 831
Other Deposits	1,15,38,695	1,30,11,981
Post Bills	48,548	48,898
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,39,126	4 92,841
	3,02,58,516	4,05,69,497
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	45,72,182	44,80,070
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	17,62,267	17,53,921
Loans on Security of do. do.	41,41,039	57,79 999
Current accounts, overdrawn	1,268	15,27
Bills Discounted	1,41,62,694	1,41,69,710
Stamps	4,223	4,286
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,14,751		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,79,751	3,79,751
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,98,473	3,59,018
Cash and Currency Notes	1,39 31 593	1 36,27,022
	3,02,58,516	4 05,69,497

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

The want of Council Bills is now being severely felt here, and money is becoming extremely stringent, although trade is so very depressed. The Government cash balances are not available in any way for the public accommodation, as they are being withdrawn from the Banks by degrees, and the revenue, which would have had to meet Council Bills in ordinary course, is not making its appearance in public at all. In Bombay there is a little ease this week, the Cotton market having become dull; but that can be but temporary, for, even after late activity, the shipments of Cotton are still only a little over half what they were during the same period last year, and the great bulk of the crop has still to be moved. Here, there is nothing in trade to call for an early demand, but the stoppage of the usual supplies of money from England is starving the ordinary regular requirements of the people. In the bazaar, especially, money is extremely tight; it is very hard work getting in collections for goods already sold, and harder still to effect fresh sales. A further diminution in imports from England is imperatively required to save the trade from something like thorough collapse.

The Secretary of State's drafts were offered for sale in London yesterday, as usual, but met with no buyers at acceptable prices. Nothing may, therefore, be expected for another fortnight at least. When the time comes, however, when the market will enable the Secretary of State to obtain what he considers a fair price for his drafts, a very sudden and decided measure of relief may be looked for in the money markets of India, for the effect will be immediate, now that telegraphic transfer is to be given; but until then the tension is likely to be severe. Little help can be anticipated from silver, unless, perhaps, from China, whence about 25 lakhs have arrived this week. In London the price hardens whenever the slightest buying takes place, and even at present, when no buying is known to be going on, the price has improved to 54d., and keeps steady at it. It is getting less and less certain that the conversion of the German coinage will be practicable in anything like the time originally calculated upon.

The Budget throws very little light on the prospective financial policy of Government, whose despondent view of the future is set forth in it to some length. The only attempt made to support the value of silver is the raising in England, instead of in India, the small loan required for public works during the year; this will reduce the amount of drawings to about 13½ millions sterling for the year, including the amounts kept back during the past two months. So far it will be a help; but it would have been more so if reproductive works had been proceeded with on a full, instead of on a reduced, scale, and it is not very clear why credit should be taken for checking intended expenditure, the financial condition of the empire appearing so very prosperous.

The drain on the Bank of Bengal has been very heavy this week, the reduction in the cash being upwards of 42 lakhs. The withdrawals are 18 lakhs by Government, 14½ lakhs in Bills Discounted, and 17 lakhs in Loans and Credits, against an increase of 3 lakhs in the private deposits. The proportion of cash to liabilities has dropped to 50⅝ per cent., and the rates of interest and discount are advanced 1 per cent. all round, now standing as follows :—10 per cent. on demand, 11½ thirty days' currency, and 12½ sixty day's sight.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has further advanced, and closes strong. Early in the week a good deal of uncertainty was felt as to the future, the budget having given the idea that Council Bills would begin to be sold again at current rates. Buying Bank Bills was gone into, to a moderate extent, at from 1-8½ to 1 8 13-16, and back again to 1-8½ six months' sight; credits at between 1-8 13-16 and 1-8 15-16, and documents at 1-9. To-day a decided rise took place, and Banks have supplied the market at 1-8½ on demand, 1-8⅝ three months' and 1-9 six months' sight. A very small amount of commercial paper has been in the market, and very little telegraphing has been done; so the rate for the latter may be considered nominal. Quotations are :—

Bank Telegraphic	...	1-8⅜
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1-8½ to 9/16
Ditto, 3 months' sight	...	1-8⅝
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1-9
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	...	1-9 1-16 to ⅛
Document Bills ditto	...	1-9½

France. Rates have risen to *fr.* 2-22 three months' and *fr.* 2-24 six months' sight document bills.

Bombay. The Bank demand rate is 2 annas premium, and sixty days' sight 2 rupees discount, business having been done earlier in the week at 1-12-0 discount.

China. The rate remains nominal at 217, thirty days' sight.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

These markets have been very flat all the week, the high prics of money and uncertainty as to the future quite damping speculation. Investment business is very confined also.

Government Securities were favourably influenced on the appearance of the Budget, Four per cents advancing to par, strong; but a reaction almost immediately ensued, and values are now no better than they were a week ago. The prevailing heaviness is too great to be overcome by the assurance that no new loan is to be opened in India this year. Fours opened at ¼ per cent. discount, advanced to par, and gradually receded again to ¼ discount. Scarcely a thing has been done in four-and-a-halfs, and the only business quoted is at 7/16 per cent. discount. Five-and-a-half per cents continue in comparative favour, and business has taken place at 1¾, 2¼, 2, and again 2¼ per cent. premium To-day the market has been heavier, in consequence of dearer money, but the extra depression is not great, and there is but little paper offering. Quotations are :—

4	per cents.	...	... 99½ to ¾
4½	,,	...	... 99⅜ to ½
5½	,,	...	... 102

East India railway stock has been done at 270.

Bank Shares keep firm, but there has not been much business done. Bengals have varied between 1,400 and 1,390, closing at 1,395. Nationals are steady at 113, and Agras are wanted, but difficult to get.

Tea Shares continue remarkably dull, and most of them are scarcely saleable at all. Transactions are reported in Chandypores at 600, Tukvars at 103, Singella at 100, Soomas at 80, and Durrungs at 66.

Spinning Mill Shares have not improved in the slightest degree, although it is well known that most, if not all, of the mills are working to advantage. The public generally have not yet got over the scare of last year, and it will likely require the practical evidence of dividends to replace this sort of scrip in its proper position in the market. Business has been very limited this week. Barnagores 80, Orientals 62 and 60, Gooseries 208 ex-dividend, Bowreahs 85, and Dunbars 80.

Coal Shares.—Beerbhooms have been in some enquiry, resulting in transactions at 96; but Bengals have been sold as low as 1 300.

Miscellaneous Shares.—There is very little to report under this heading. India General Steam at 485. Landing and Shipping at 52, Bonded Warehouse at 335, and Carew & Co. at 114. All small transactions only.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP AZOFF, 1,160 tons, Captain Yarmeshtedt, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG CENTAURE, 214 tons, Captain J. J. Garnier, will sail to-day for False Point with a general cargo.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER BATAVIA, Captain Crocco, left Aden for Bombay on Sunday night, the 9th instant.

THE S. S. PEARL, 336 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. Debosta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE S. S. VOLMER, 978 tons, Captain Hanson, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Aden (April 1st), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE S. S. JAMES DRAKE, 875 tons, Captain J. Wilke, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Aden (March 31st), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. COMMILLA, 550 tons, Captain H. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee, (April 7th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Lemesurier, Mr. and Mrs. Tagore, Mr. Habib Mohamed, Sergt. and Mrs. Atherlore and three children, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Syer, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—A gentleman and lady, Cavildrar. For Mandavee—Major Genl. Forbes, C. B., and two servants, and Major Beazley and servant. For different ports—Three hundred and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S CO.'S S. S. ETTORE, 1,313 tons, Captain C. Lazzarich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Suez—H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala, Hon. Captain Napier and servant, and Col. Dillony. For Trieste—Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. Bennett and child, and Capt. J. Cernoch For Aden—Mr. W. E. Oates, Mr. T. Bell, Mr. Dyal Rattonsey, Mr. Luckmidas Ludha and eight servants, and fifty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
9	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Goa, Apr 7.
10	Pehlwan (s).....	Debosta	Mangalore, Apr 9.
	Commilla (s)	Sharp.....	Kurrachee, Apr 7.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
10	Siam (s)	Haselwood	Southampton.
	Vingoria (s).....	Sayers	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Ettore	Lezzarich	Trieste, &c.
	Azoff (s)	Yarmeshtedt.	Marseilles.

The barque Centaure, Garnier, to False Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lombardy, to China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Volmer, to Aden.
Steamer James Drake, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Edinburgh, with the Liverpool mail, to Aden.
Ship Bargany, to Falmouth.
Ship Phineas, Pendleton, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
6 Enterprise (s) .....King .....Port Blair, April 1.
Abyssinia (s) ..... Scott ..... Calcutta, Mar 30.
Lord Lyndhurst.....Roberts .....Liverpool, Nov 30.

DEPARTURES.

April.
6 Corsyia (s) ....
Amyone ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bengal s—1,220 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Massilia s—15 packages port wine. D. D. Shah; 35 bundles iron tubes; 8 Mahomedally; 6 cases sherry, B. M. Punthkey; 900 fire bricks, Manockjee Merwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive s—1 case medicine, D. S. Kemp and Co.
Timor s—1 case drugs. D. S. Kemp and Co.
Strathclyde s—30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 2 cases drugs. D. S. Kemp and Co.
Peshawur s—18 cases corks, D. S. Kemp and Co.
Sri King s—40 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Satevita s—26 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Banralee s—30 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Menzaleh s—30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Coromandel s—2 quarter casks sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—38 cases claret and 6 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Assam s—111 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundirjee; 80 cases candles and 27 cases shoe-blac, Sorabjee Pestonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—38 cases flasks and 60 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—1,709 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee.
Persia—21 bales cotton, Samjee Nagsee and Co.
British Empire—16 cwts myrabollam, Oomer Kassum.
Prince Frederick—280 cwts coir yarn, Madoojee Ghella; 800 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 340 cwts horns, Cowasjee Dhanbhoy.
Egbert s—280¼ cwts linseed, and 7¾ cwts myrabollams, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Chandy and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Helen Scott—50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Guy Mannering s—23 bales wool, Cursondass Nursey; 25 bales wool, Hormusjee Kholadee; 66 bales wool, Nursee Khatow; 10 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 63 bales cotton, Jairam Dyall; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 250 bales cotton, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee; 52 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 32 bales wool, Lallabhur Hurrydass; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Aldergrove—13 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee.
Juan—50 bales cotton, Choonilall Joonjaram; 83 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 57 bales cotton and 70 bales hemp, Vundravandas; 100 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales wool, Hurjam Jedwjee.
Northbrook—2 0 bales cotton, Greaves; cotton and Co.
Cerdic—1,600 pa kets Cheat, Steers, Hobart and Co; 2,400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Xantho—11 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdolla and Co; 118 cases wet dates, H A bin A Futtah; 52 cwts horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Siam s—104 cwts cardamoms, Hajee Mamed Hajee Esmail; 4 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Momedjee; 3 cwts sarsaparilla, David Sassoon and Co; 3 bales shawls, Rungmall Joorylanath; 13 cases shawls Moreidhur Man lall; 2 cases, shawls Thakersee ass Buldewdass; 7 cases shawls, M Ramchunder; 29 bundles E teeth Abba Jessa.

FOR DUNKIRK.

James Drake s—7,049 packages rapeseed and 10,620 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Stelvio s—2,666 bags rapeseed, and 2,833 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Siam s—4 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Benefactore—160 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.
Valiant s—200 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Xantho s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 389 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asoff s—200 bags groundnuts, Rolli Brothers.
Arabia s—1,600 bags teaseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR BERGA.

Arabia s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—260 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 80 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, W & A Graham and Co; 20 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ettore s—3½ cwts cardamoms, Syed Hussen Bugdadee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Barganey—20,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—35 cases sharkfins, and 3 cases fishmaws, Nassum Damjee; 61 cases Sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 31 cases sharkfins, Verjee Nanjee; 36 cases sharkfins, Rasuhally Allyrana; 68 cases sharkfins; Fazulla Khaker; 19 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttor; 5 cases fishmaws and 58 cases sharkfins, G H J Monsey; 15 cases fishmaws and 51 cases sharkfins, Mahamedbhoy Rowjee; 117 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebramj 1 case cambay stone, Rewadas Damoder; 8 cases cambay stones, Vundravan Javundass; 50 packages cloves, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 15 packages cloves, Allarakhia Khakey and Co; 290 cases sharkfins and 10 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Mecrallybhoy Dawa; 97 cases sharkfins and 15 cases fishmaws Joomabhoy Fallijee, 100 cwts sandalwood, Jafrajbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 86 cases sharkfins and 13 cases fishmaws, Ladhabhoy Khakey; 8 cases sharkfins and 12 packages cysabole, Cassum Bhimjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

996 Autocrat (s), White—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1308 Blenheim (s), Bovey.
1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Hitcham.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Aldersgrove, Fullerton—Gaddum & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1178 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward Bates & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1400 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1820 Northbrook, Pierce—Killick Nixon & Co.
1706 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1490 Prince Fredrick, Clague—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1059 Philosopher, Evans—W. & A. Graham & Co.
610 Twilight, Delargy—E. Bates & Co.
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

910 Cordic (s), Robert on—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1111 Egbert (s), Barwise—N Manockjee & Co.
2228 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—Nicol & Co.
1020 Juan (s), Pexton—Ewart, Latham and Co.
1021 Zeal (s), Priest—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

1047 Dinapore, Yexley—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

718 Arabella, Nopper—Killick, Nixon & Co.
812 Arch Druid (s), Carmichael—David Sassoon & Co.
1282 Barzany, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1022 Berbesan, Davis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
929 Gad's Hill, Bryan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1419 Governor Tilley, Hunmsley—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1527 Parthia, McAllister—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1128 River Nith, Fisher—Knoop & Co.
922 Romulus (s), Haigh.
1135 Shinemaster, Carrey—Wallace & Co.
782 St. Andrew, Dick.
898 St. George, Hall.
1443 Windsor, Beaumes—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE

1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E. Latham & Co.
1276 Glenhaven, Shaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
916 Octavia, Thwaite.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nicholls—Farnham & Co.
1572 Valiant, Dunham—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1454 Xantho (s), Edwards—W Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1747 Assam (s), Cates—Mails, 17th April.
1540 Zambesi (s), Symonds—Mails, 1st May.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

978 Volmer (s), Hansow—Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

1063 Dover Castle, Colbeck—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1149 Stelvio (s), Bradley—M. Nusserwanjee.
962 Timour, Robbins.

FOR GENOA.

874 Arabia (s), Croco—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

584 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
575 Ville de Marseilles, Lafi.

FOR DUNKIRK.

875 James Drake (s), Wilkie—Volkart Brothers.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

934 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1726 Lombardy (s), Gillson—Mails, 19th April.

FOR MUSCAT.

482 Coroline, Wilson.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

505 Euphrates (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
2549 Pachumba (s), Rowe—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED

1399 A. S. Davis. Ford.
1332 Bulwark, Seston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Seston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1332 British Lady, Williamson—R. Stewart & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davis.
597 Commilla (s), Shark—B. I. S. N. Co.
1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1099 C. H. Southard, Beattie—Farnham & Co.
205 Centaure, Garnier.
1058 Circassian, Cumpston—Pelly & Co.
996 Conestt (s), Whittaker—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1 02 Glentrium (s)—N. Manockjee & Co.
1470 Knight Commander, Hamilton—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
851 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1060 Marcia (s), Dinsdale—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
915 Persee (s), Sampson—N. Manockjee & Co.
1496 Stornaway, Storm—W. Nicol & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.
626 Wall's Castle, Brown—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS

51 Algofar, Nacoda.
1154 Sultay Merchant, Nacoda.
611 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Inglis—M. Nusserwanjee.
548 Mula Doert—Esa bin Califa.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE,

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
Diamond (s). Bosanquet.
523 Kwanstume (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
6603 Orontes (s), Seymour.
Philomel, (s), Garfor th.
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th April 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·812
Temperature of the Air.....	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·2
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	67
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·9
Minimum do. do	76·2
General Direction of wind .. ..NNW, NNE, N, NNW, NW, NNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	329

HIGH COURT.—11TH APRIL.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

SHORT CAUSES.

177-75—Crawford and Bowrey—Jumnadass Dajaram vs Davidass Purshotumdass.
576-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Dhurumsey P S and W Co Ld vs Ramlall Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy—J C Cama.
37-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurcas—Kursedjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs Ru-ban Nursey and others—Janadhun and Gand Madhavjee and Gokuldass.
80-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewlingapa Bussappa J vs Pragjee Madhowjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.
97-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Sir Cowas Jehangeer and others vs Mahomed Ally and another—Lynch and Tobin.
103-76—J C Sams—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Emmabai widow.
118-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadowjee Premjee vs Marwady Johsrimull H.
124-76—Dalgleish and Owen—The Manockjee Petit S and W Co Ld vs Sha Cassidass Rajaram.
126-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Kassumbhoy Sons.
129-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Rustomji Cawasjee S.
134-76—French and Winter—Bumunsha Kawasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee B.
136-76—Jefferson and Payne—Volkart Brothers vs Dhurramsey Poonjabhoy.
138-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—The Mofussel Company Ld vs Albert Kankler and Co—Jefferson and Payne.
139-76—K Morjee—Mahomed Jaffer bin and Co vs Jorabee widow—In person.
141-76—Mulji and B—Matilda Maria L M Quentino vs H F Soares—Janadhun and Ghadidhur.
142-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Ahmed bin Haji and Co vs Shaik Hasoon Bebane.

For Investigation under Sec 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Naniibai vs Padma Malloo.

LONG CAUSES.

585-73—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Hajee Currimdina Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
268-75—K Morojl—Manchhalal Atmaram vs Godavaribai—Prescot and Winter.
44-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Ibrahim bin Rujab vs Abdool Rahiman—Crawford and Boevey.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSES.

477-75—Hearn and Cleveland—G H Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Tascurdas. —Part heard.
448-73—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Vumilchund Purtubiall—Craigie L and Owen.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajon.—In person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—J C Cama.
43-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Nihal widow vs Wittoba Pandoorng—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSES.

12-76—Lynch and Tobin—Girdhuriall Bhugwandass vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard
581-75—Chalk and Vaughan—Jadowji Ramji and another vs. Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.
338 75—Lynch and Tobin—The L and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhavjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee—and others—H Bicknell.
102-76—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Dickson, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Hamilton, Lieut, Bombay B W A, on leave, from Madras.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on leave, from Poona.
Bell, Major, Bombay Dy Comr, on furlough, from Matheran.
Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Collard, Surg-Major, Bombay Med Dept, on sick leave, from Mhow.

APRIL 9.

Beatson, Surg-Major, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, from Nagpur.

APRIL 10.

Bellaney, Major, Bombay 55th Regt, on sick leave, from Cawnpore.
Rose, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Deolalee.
Lemesurier, Lieut-Col, Bombay R E, on furlough, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Reid, Col, Bengal Commissioner Lucknow Division, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Major, Bombay 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Poona.
Forbes, Major, Bombay Comg N D A, on duty, to Bhuj.
Beasley, Major, Bombay A A G N D A, on duty, to Bhuj.
Bell, Major, Bengal Depy, Comr, on furlough, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dr J Furguson, Civil Surgn of Gujrat, has obtained six months' leave on medical certificate under Sec 5, Supplement 7, of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of his same.

Mr G M Carlyle, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 8th March 1876, on return from the furlough granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 3016, date 11th Aug 1873.

Mr Carlyle is posted to Umballa as Judicial Asst, and is invested under Sec 3 of Act XIV of 1870, with the powers of a Depy Comr.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 1st April* 1876.)

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Capt F W Carey, R A, is directed to proceed from Peshawur to England, and join No 3 Batty 3rd Bgde. To travel at the public expense.

Capt B P Hodgson, Bl S C, recently returned from furlough, is attached to the 34th N I for duty, with effect from the 26th Feb 1876.

Capt W H Browne, S C, lately employed in the Dept of P W, is attached to the 20th N I, for duty.

Capt H N Jones, No 2 Batty, 18th Bgde, is directed to proceed from Ateean Meer to Fort William, and do duty with No 7 Batty 4th Bgde. To travel at the public expense.

The fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lt O E F Spencer, 45th Foot, by G O C C of the 16th March 1876, p 1/2, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 27th Jan 1876, directing Maj and Bt Lt Col J B Saunders, Bl Cavy, to assume command of the Landour Convalescent Depot with effect from the 22nd idem, vice Col C H O Evans.

Dated the 16th March 1876, appointing Capt C W N Guinness, 72nd Foot, Aide-de-camp (provisionally) to Brgdr Genl W Payn, C B, Comdg the division.

Presidency District Order, dated the 1st Feb 1876, directing Surgn J W McPherson, M D, 2 Bat n 12th Foot, to afford medical aid to the staff, and take medical charge of the military prison, Fort William, during the absence of Surgn J Martin, proceeding to Darjeeling in medical charge of convalescents.

Dated the 17th Feb 1876, directing Lt & Q Master Eldridge, 72nd Foot, to assume charge of the Qr-Mr Genl's Dept, Presidency Dist, with effect from the 16th idem, consequent on the transfer to Army Head Quarters of Capt E F Chalmers, man, Offg Asst Qr-Mr Genl.

Rohilcund

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CANON DUCKWORTH.

ALLAHABAD, 10TH APRIL.

Canon Duckworth arrives at Allahabad this evening and goes on to Calcutta without halting.

LORD LYTTON.

There will be no official reception of Lord Lytton on his arrival at Allahabad to-night, owing to the lateness of the hour. His Lordship continues his journey to Calcutta to-morrow night, the Lady Lytton, Mrs. Burne, &c., branch off for Simla.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

A Bill enabling the Madras Government to levy higher tolls for the conservation of the Madras Harbour comes before the Legislative Council.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, 10TH APRIL.

Captain Bythesea's Report on the Indian Marine with suggestions for its reorganization has been finally adopted by the Viceroy and sent home to the Secretary of State.

Its leading features are to abolish provincial and local marine services and to have one service similar to the Telegraph Department, under a naval officer of rank appointed by the Admiralty for a fixed time. The establishments and dockyards at Kidderpore and Bombay are to be re-adjusted. The service is only intended for the conduct of surveys, trooping, and despatch work. The War Department will be left to the ships of the Indian Squadron. Pilots and lights are to be left in the hands of the local authorities and Port Commissioners.

LORD LYTTON.

Lord Lytton leaves Calcutta on the 22nd inst.

ANOTHER RISING OF RYOTS.

MADRAS, 10TH APRIL.

Another rising has taken place, this time at Berhampore. The whole of the village turned out to resist the arrest of certain inhabitants; one hundred policemen were beaten back. The ringleaders were eventually captured by a strong police force, and order is restored.

DEATH OF DOCTOR STEWART.

Doctor Stewart, attached to the 48 Regiment, stationed at Mulliapuram, near Calicut, was thrown from his horse last week. Death was instantaneous.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The latest news from Ootacamund reports the Governor slightly indisposed. The sudden change of climate has affected the Duke.

Mr. Havelock left Ootacamund on Saturday for Poona.

Surgeon General Balfour's term has been extended one year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD NORTHBROOK.

CALCUTTA, 10TH APRIL.

At a public meeting held on Saturday, it was resolved to erect a Statue in Calcutta in commemoration of the services of Lord Northbrook.

A deputation, headed by the Chief Justice, will also present an address before His Lordship's departure.

THE NEW TITLE.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

Her Majesty's new Title of Empress of India has been approved of by Russia.

THE MALABAR.

H. M. Troopship Malabar has arrived at Portsmouth.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, 10TH APRIL.

There are persistent reports of a serious revolt in Northern Bosnia; horrible cruelties are said to have been perpetrated by the Insurgents against the inhabitants who have not joined the insurrection.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 13th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favor of buyers. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dholleras	4¾d.
Exchange on India	1s.8¾d. to 1s.8¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42
Chartered „ „	£16
Do. Mercantile „	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£23
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£75,750,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£98,125,000
4 per cent Rupee Paper	84
4½ do.	85½
5½ do.	87½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105½

The sum of £53,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Hydaspes, Celia, St. Olaf, and City of Baltimore.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES, the new Commander-in-Chief, and His Excellency the Governor both leave Bombay to-day, Sir F. P. Haines for Calcutta, and Sir Philip Wodehouse for Mahableshwur.

It is probable that Sir Henry Daly, Governor General's Agent for Central India, will succeed Mr. Rivers Thompson as Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burma during the absence of Mr. Ashley Eden.

We are informed by the *Englishman* that Babu Srinath Datta, of College Square, is about to bring out a monthly vernacular paper, called the *Byabasayi*, which is to be journal of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce. It will contain suggestions for the improvement of indigenous agriculture, arts, and manufactures, and the articles will be contributed by men possessed of special knowledge in these subjects. As the annual subscription is to be only two rupees, exclusive of postage, the *Byabasayi* should meet with a large sale, if all we hear about the native desire for improvement is true.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending the 4th March were 5,185 against 5,317 in the previous week. There were only two deaths registered under the head of cholera; one occurred in the village of Satar, in the Karnal district, and the other in the village of Bakli, Police Station Pehovah, in the Umballa district. From small-pox 232 deaths were registered against 221 in the previous week. The mortality from this disease is steadily on the increase as is usual at this season, though happily, owing to the extension of vaccination, the total number of deaths caused by the disease is small compared with what it used to be in former days. The disease continues to be very fatal in the city of Lahore and the town of Palwal. In Lahore 34 small-pox deaths were registered. The disease is prevalent in Amritsar also; 19 small-pox deaths were registered in that city. The health of the large towns, as a whole, continues unusually good. There were 372 male and 384 female births registered.

The *Indian Daily News* gives the following account of the way in which the Karenee question was settled:—"The settlement Karenee boundary, which was left to Colonel D. Brown, who was allowed to retain the Commissionership of Tenasserim for three months, has, after all, been accomplished by Mr. Hildebrand, a young Assistant Commissioner. Major Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner of Tonghoo, who was best fitted for carrying out the boundary question, was *purposely* put aside, and he, chafed at playing second fiddle, appears to have done his utmost, by telegrams, to persuade the Chief Commissioner and Government of India to entrust him with the responsibility, but in vain. What really happened is this—Colonel Brown *never left Tonghoo!* The boundary question of Karenee nearly led to difficulties. Mr. Hildebrand communicated with Colonel Brown, who again telegraphed to Mr. Rivers Thompson, to send up troops, and while the troops were under orders to proceed to Karenee at this time, Mr. Hildebrand reported that he had succeeded in arranging the Karenee boundary. What was Colonel Brown about? Probably he was looking after the sanatarium at Younzaleen, enjoying the cool weather there, and while putting Major Lloyd on tenter-hooks, every facility was given to Mr. Hildebrand to do what Major Lloyd might have accomplished with less fuss and expence."

THE following remarks on the shooting of the troops has been issued from the Adjutant General's Office at Simla:—

The Commander-in-Chief in India has much pleasure in publishing to the Army the result of the shooting of the British and Native troops for His Excellency's prizes:—

Two hundred and eighty-seven non-commissioned officers and men of the British Cavalry and Artillery, 2,720 of the British Infantry, and 5,856 men of the Native Infantry, competed for these prizes.

The results are, in the opinion of Lord Napier of Magdala, satisfactory.

His Lordship's congratulations are offered to:—

The 2-1st "Royal Scots," on having won the Commander-in-Chief's cup, with a score of 514 points, the best aggregate score ever made by corps competing for this prize.

Sergeant T. Collins, 2-1st "Royal Scots," on having made the best score among all the competitors, 36 out of a possible 40 points, and on having won His Excellency's gold watch.

Private E. Dowie, 10th "Prince of Wales' Own" Hussars, on being the best shot in the Cavalry, and the winner of the Commander-in-Chief's prize sword.

Also to—

The 4th Goorkha regiment on having made the best aggregate score of the forty-seven regiments which competed for His Excellency's prize gold medal and to Sepoy Korbeer Thappa of that corps, the champion, on having won the medal with the very excellent score of 35 points.

His Lordship's approval is to be made known to the competitors generally in all regiments, particularly to the winning teams, of the 2-1st "Royal Scots" and 4th Goorkhas.

WE complained yesterday, says the Calcutta *Statesman*, that while a positive parade was made in the Council of answering the loose memorials of the native petitioners against the Bombay Revenue Bill, not one word of reference was made to the weighty minutes upon the subject that are known to have been sent in from Bombay. Thus a member of the Bombay Government writes to ourselves privately—"I have always been opposed to the Bill, and have sent in a strong minute against it." It is well known that there has been a lengthy correspondence on the subject between the local and the supreme Governments. Where are all these documents? If the necessity for this measure is what you say it is, let the public see what the local Government said about it. It is not enough, that there is seldom any real debate in Council, but the Government cannot even afford to let the public know what has been recorded against the Bill by its own members. To come before the public professedly to reply to objections to the measure, and then to suppress all reference to any but those the public may happen to have seen, is very disingenuous, to speak mildly of it. As there is little possibility of debate in Council, a wise administration would take care that the public knew *everything* that was to be said against its course. By answering the native memorials, and omitting all reference to others, it looks as though the Government would have the public believe that they had received nothing else, and there is something like dishonour in acting thus. No one would have suspected for a moment, from the proceedings of Tuesday week, the real state of matters.

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—Let the reader mark the disclosure we are now about to make. The discretion of the Bombay Collector, we were told, was in all matters of land assessment, subject to that of the Civil Courts; there was not a single question which could arise in the course of a settlement, whether it related to the fertility of soils, or the price of produce, or any other matter, if any there were, even more impossible for a Court of law to investigate, which might not be taken out of the skilled hands that deal with it, and carried before a tribunal that knew nothing about it. The Civil Judge was able even to control the broadest principles of an assessment; to disapprove of the portion of the assets which the Government think it right to take; to decide that the assessment ought to be governed by prevailing rates of rent, instead of the productiveness of the soil and the rates of prices, or the contrary; that the exigencies of the State were not such as to warrant the imposition of such an assessment as the Collector had decided to impose; that in all these cases of decision of the revenue officer was expressly made disputable in a civil action; that, in short, the whole land revenue system of the country was under the Elphinstone Code, made subject to the control of the Civil Courts. Now all this was said in October last, while we have just learned from the highest authority in Bombay, that in the last three years, during which "settlement operations" have been going on vigourously therein, *only one suit* regarding the incidence of assessment has been filed in the Civil Courts of that Presidency, and in this one solitary case, the Court in which it was presented, refused to entertain it, repudiating all jurisdiction in such cases. Mr. Hope, we are assured, knows this well; and yet permitted these astonishing untruths, as to what the Bombay Courts were doing, to be put forward in Council as proof of the necessity of the Bill. It is a most happy thing that Lord Northbrook's reign is over.

THE latest accounts which come from Bustar are published in the *Madras Mail* and are such as to cause some anxiety. It is reported that the health of the force assembled there is good. The rebels still maintain a threatening attitude. There have been no shots exchanged. Nothing has transpired to disturb the tappal from being maintained through. The Agent to the Governor has left Vizianagram for the frontier, and expects to reach there to-day. He has requested that the Wing of the 7th Regiment N. I. may join him by the 13th. Information from Sironcha through the post, is to the effect that the Deputy Commissioner and party had marched over 100 miles by the 30th ultimo. The country through which they passed is very quiet, and the disturbance is confined to Jagdalpore only. On the other hand, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Northern District, reports that the letter dated the 1st instant from Captain Ross to Major Balmer states that the position of Captains Ross and Eastall is critical. Captain Ross says it is impossible to state what the rebels will do, but he thought that they intended to plunder the Fort. Should the rebels attempts this, Captains Eastall and Ross would advance to assist the Raja. They anticipated a hard fight, as the numbers of the rebels were as a hundred to one. The rebels are armed with bows and arrows, and a sprinkling of fire-arms. Colonel Hayes has been instructed to push on as rapidly as possible. Major Balmer reports to the Assistant Superintendent of Police on the 6th instant, that the news which reached him on the 2nd instant are to the effect that no shots have been fired. Captain Ross thought that the rebels would attack the Fort the day previous, in which case he would advance to the assistance of the Raja; and on the 2nd he reported that the rebels were inclined, he thought, to come to terms with the Raja. The General consents to his pushing on with 100 picked men under Captain Persse. Rice is plentiful.

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following particulars about the outbreak of cholera among the recently arrived European troops:—"We have obtained particulars of the outbreak of cholera in the detachment of recruits bound from Bombay to Wellington, referred to in a telegram in our issue of the 5th instant. It appears that the detachment consisted of 150 men just arrived from England. They reached Arconum, and were detained there a long time. A young officer of only *six months'* standing in the army was in charge. There was no one among them who had had any experience of India. The men were allowed to drink some impure water, and eat unripe fruit. At Metapolliam also they were detained a whole night. Cholera showed itself at Kullar, where one man died, four cases in all having occurred. The wife of the Rest-House Sergeant at Metapolliam caught cholera from the man who died at Kullar, and in a few hours succumbed, leaving a family of six children to mourn her loss. The next day the cases increased to six; and one more soldier, and a child died at Wellington. The men were not allowed to enter the barracks, but were at once put under canvas, and a separate camp just above M. Honeywell's brewery was formed for those men who were actually ill. General Elmhirst at once went into Wellington from Ootacamund, and he and Colonel Cook, the Commandant and the Joint Magistrate did, and are doing, all in their power to prevent the disease spreading. Dr. Barrow is in medical charge of the sick camp. If the cholera does not extend to some native hamlets close to Wellington, it is believed that it will be soon stamped out. Colonel Richards, the Joint Magistrate, is acting with his usual energy and good sense. Both Coimbatore and Metapolliam are said to be entirely free from the disease. Surely it was wrong to detain young soldiers from England both at Arconum and Metapolliam, during the hot weather? Might not some special arrangements have been made to take them right through without stopping? When a Governor travels every kind of special arrangement is made to expedite and facilitate his journey. Are the lives and safety of a body of 150 European troops with wives and children of no importance? If troops must be moved during the hot weather should they not be placed under the charge of officers with Indian experiences? An enquiry should be instituted into the bunglings of this case, and the result made public."

WRITING about the probabilities of the Revenue Department ever reversing the decision of one of their officers on a question of assessment, the Calcutta *Statesman* says:—"It is really ludicrous in the eyes of any man who knows the history of Land Revenue Administration in Bombay to listen to the bland assurances of Mr. Hobhouse, that we may safely trust the review of such proceedings to the superior officers of the department. Why we have seen for years together, the most undisguised acts of confiscation upheld, right through the whole hierarchy of the department; and it is a grievous wrong to the country, that the Utopian belief of a man ignorant of the peculiarities of our administration, should have the complete guidance of our legislation. Mr. Hobhouse ought to know that a false pride prevails everywhere amongst official men in India, that when a thing has once been done it ought to be supported. It is only a few weeks ago, that the wisdom of this folly was elaborately insisted upon to ourselves, by one of the oldest civilians in this Presidency. When a decision had once been arrived at by any Governmental body, he told us, that he went in for standing by it, whether it was right or wrong. And he was simply stating what the official mind is everywhere. Do you think that the Board of Revenue will ever reverse what the Commissioner of Customs does: or that the Secretariat will ever go against the Board and the Customs? There is a chance of the Government of India, or the Home Secretary looking into the merits of an appeal, but almost none whatever of the small official hierarchy of India doing so. And we feel deeply the wrong that the want of acquaintance of the Legal Member with official *practice* in India is doing the people. Mr. Hobhouse knows so little of India that he really believes in appeals from one revenue authority to another. He simply does not know the country he is in. Almost the only chance of a reversal is the existence of some jealousy or resentment between them, and this is of course comparatively rare. 'Dear Jones' writes a private note to 'dear Brown' about the case, or talks with him at tiffin about it, and 'dear Brown' tells 'dear Jones' all about it, and how to reply. Mr. Hobhouse has plainly no just idea of what these 'appeals' really mean; but he does know this—and ought to have weighed it—that these departmental proceedings never see the light. He ought to know, and does know, that it is the publicity of every step taken in the Law Courts that makes these Courts what they are—the safeguard of private 'rights.' It can be no satisfaction to him to know that he has now done all that in him lies, to deprive the people of Western India of the only safeguard of their ancient *rights* in the land. The Kabilpur case ought to have shewn him this; while his mistake as to the facts in the dispute, and Utopian belief in departmental administration, will bring upon us heavy evils, if the Home Government does not *veto* the obnoxious parts of the Bill."

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE LEAVE RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be obliged by your allowing me to lay before the English public, through the medium of your influential paper, the injustice of the new Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, as affecting a great number of English gentlemen who happen to belong to that service.

Certain favourable leave rules for Uncovenanted officers were proposed as far back as 1870. Lists were made out containing the names of Englishmen only, holding certain appointments in the Uncovenanted Service which entailed duties of a superior and responsible nature. It was justly considered that the incumbents of such appointments, being Englishmen, were entitled to certain similar advantages as regards furlough, to those possessed by their more favoured brother Englishmen of the Covenanted Civil Service, in so much as they rendered to the State almost equally valuable, service in their way. The disproportion between one year's furlough after every *ten* years' service for the one, and one year after every *four* for the other was seen to be too great. Men rendering equally valuable service were from a sense of justice deemed entitled to fairly equal reward—the reward of seeing their children at home, cementing domestic ties, nearly snapped asunder through long years of separation, renewing waning friendships of boyish days and recruiting shattered health. Modern facilities of communication, too between England and India, brought this disproportion more prominently to notice.

Almost all these appointments were and are held by gentlemen, the sons of old Indian Government officers who have rendered valuable service to the State in many a hard fought field of war or debate. The ancestors of some have poured out their life's blood at Plassy, Assaye or Meeanee; and in later days assisted with their indomitable British valour and devotion to save the English empire in the East. Prolonged absences from England well nigh severed family connections and made old home friendships but a name. Hence it became the custom for parents to look to Uncovenanted Government appointments as a means of providing for some at least of their sons. This custom cannot be rooted out by a stroke of the Secretary of State's pen in a day, or even in a generation, without the infliction of much hardship and even misery upon a vast number of his own countrymen.

But, *revenons à nos moutons*. These rules were submitted to the Secretary of State with a strong expression of opinion from the Indian Government, that if made applicable to the incumbents of existing appointments, they must be made applicable to the future as well. Six years have rolled on, and many English gentlemen have been appointed during that period to various posts in the Uncovenanted Service. Most, if not all, entered that service in the hopes that their just claims would be duly taken into consideration, and that they would derive the advantages of the proposed improved furlough rules, in so far as they held superior appointments involving responsible and arduous duties. But Lord Salisbury in Council now decides that only a few of those who held appointments in 1870 and still retain them are to be admitted to the favourable rules. The rest are disposed of as "filling posts which do not require preliminary technical education, and which in future, if not held by natives, will be occupied partly by *Covenanted Civil Servants* or by Uncovenanted Servants specially selected." The distinction here made is invidious and calculated to give rise to great discontent. If Uncovenanted Servants are now occupying such posts as may hereafter be filled up by Covenanted Servants, it follows that they are performing duties of value to the State, and as such their services should be recognised. It is well known that all retrospective laws are reprehensible. In this case it is particularly so. If the law were put into force as affecting the future, then such as may be appointed hereafter would enter the service with their eyes open, fully cognizant of what they have to look forward to, and would have a less tangible ground of complaint. But to make an arbitrary rule in 1876 only favourably affecting those members of the Uncovenanted Service who in 1870 held appointments similar, if not inferior, to many now held by others in the same service, and leaving the latter out in the cold altogether, is both impolitic and unjust.

If, in accordance with recent policy, Government desire to wipe out the brood of English candidates for the Uncovenanted Service and substitute the native, the best plan would be to afford existing English officers every reasonable facility of availing themselves of leave to England. They would then have a chance of forming such connections out of India as would enable them to make the requisite provisions for starting their sons in life in other portions of Her Majesty's dominions where they would at least have equal rights with the rest of H. M.'s subjects.

Bombay, 7th April. SORUTINEER.

THE NEW GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Bombayensis" has written at great length in Saturday's *Gazette*; but I can only liken the sallies of his letter to the skirmishing of an enemy in retreat. He has really said nothing in answer to the main contention of my letter, that aided schools promise within a few years to become as costly to the State as Government schools; if anything, he confirms the probable correctness of my prediction. He struggles desperately to prove that my corrections of his figures are wrong or unwarrantable; but he does so at the expense of confessing ignorance of the Grant-in-aid Rules, and of betraying decided captiousness in argument. In his criticism of my own figures likewise, I find nothing but the pertinacity of a man who is bent rather on vanquishing his opponent than on putting the question at issue in the clearest possible light. In a similar way must be explained his frequent retreats upon grand totals and general averages, which no one has ever disputed, but of which every one by this time is weary; his attempt to make a rhetorical point out of a contrast between what he calls my "possibilities" or "theories" and his own "realities"; and finally his inevitable reference to Utopis,—Mr. Boyd's recent lecture on 'Utopias" having apparently made as strong an impression on his brain as Charles the First's head did on the mind of poor Mr. Dick. My reply to all this shall be brief.

1. "Bombayensis" cannot understan why I insert in his bill Rs. 84 for boys passing in 2 heads of previous failure; but this is because he does not understand the Grant-in-aid Rules. The explanation is—10 of his boys failed in 2 heads in Standard VIII. in their third year, but passed in them in their fourth year, under section 10 of the rules. Four of these 10 also matriculated in their fourth year, but the remaining 6 failed at the University; therefore under section 12 (last sentence) only 6 obtain a grant under Standard VIII. The same explanation applies to the 80 boys mentioned in my little bill for Elphinstone High School

"Bombayensis" next objects to my making two-thirds of his 20 boys matriculate; my only answer that he himself expressly states that some schools have already reached this average.

My other corrections of his sum, which were of mere arithmetical errors, he calls "quite imaginary;" but I see he quietly adopts the corrections in re-calculating the capitation cost of his 20 pupils; so I am satisfied.

2. He complains of my unfairness in comparing aided European schools with the native schools of Government. Is "Bombayensis" however prepared to show that Government could not maintain a European school of 300 pupils at the same rates which it is now paying in its first-grade native schools? If he is not, his objection is futile, and my contention that no aided school should cost the Government as much as one of its own institutions is left untouched. Let "Bombayensis" compare the salary-lists of the Bombay and Poona schools in question, and he will see that his objection is unreasonable; but let him most by all means revise the education of Europeans in Bombay has been made most needlessly expensive, owing to a narrow sectarianism which demanded that Episcopalians and Presbyterians should have separate schools. No such lamentable waste of power would be tolerated under Government as is now to be seen at Byculla, where, side by side, stand the Scottish and Diocesan schools, each with a small number of boys and a separate headmaster.

3. The large grant which I have shown Elphinstone High School would have been able to claim last year if it had been under the Grant-in-aid Rules, suggests a strong an argument for reducing the present capitation rates, that it is not surprising that "Bombayensis" should display much energy in trying to cut down my bill. He begins by knocking off with some gusto Rs. 500 for 5 ex-students, who, I readily admit, were erroneously included among the matriculates charged for. It will avail him little, however, if he knocks off four times that amount, as the school would still earn its budget allowance of Rs. 18,500. As for the doubt he has endeavoured to cast upon the figures of the bill, I am assured that all the requirements of the Grant-in-aid Rules as to attendance, &c., were substantially fulfilled by the students who were examined by the Elphinstone Professors and in the University. Indeed, owing to the well-known regularity of students in the stricter Government schools, as well as to their having only 130 holidays in the year, no difficulty would be likely to arise in the matter of attendance.

The only other point that I need notice is that the total number of boys actually examined in Standards IV., V. and VI. was a little less than 400, so that the "narrow shave" of which "Bombayensis" writes is, to use his own expression, "quite imaginary."

4. But my redoubtable opponent, "insupportably advancing," has responded to my challenge and produced figures from the University calendar that prove that at the Matriculation of 1874 Government schools passed only 1 per cent. more than the private schools of the pupils they presented; on which result he bases the assumption that the education given in private schools is not a whit behind that in Government schools; in fact he rather intimates that it is better. It should be noted, however, that for the five years previous to 1874 the percentages were largely in favour of Government schools.

	Government schools passed.		Private schools passed.
1869-70	22	....	11
1870-71	21	....	10
1871-72	39	....	10
1872-73	50	....	34
1873-74	48	....	28

The figures as given in the calendar for 1874 so flatly contradict the same results as given by Mr. Chatfield's Report, and are moreover so startlingly out of accord with the previous chain of averages, that I take leave to doubt their correctness. At all events by making such remarkable use of the results of a single year, "Bombayensis" has simply proved, not that aided schools are normally as efficient as Government schools, but that his inductive logic is of the feeblest possible kind. His logic, *generally*, I may say; for, if he wishes it to be believed, as he certainly does that since 1874 aided schools have become as efficient as their rivals, then he is ludicrously stultifying his own argument that aided schools give no speedy promise of largely increased claims on the Government; while on the other hand of course he lends striking force to the prediction which he has been trying so lustily to relegate to Utopia.

I have now perhaps pursued "Bombayensis" far enough, and should he think fit to discharge any more Parthian shafts, I shall not be tempted to renew the pursuit. It is very far, however, from my wishe that the present discussion should end in mere skirmishing; for our Grant-in-aid Rules seem to me to demand most careful revision at the hand of a statesman and financier, whose first business it would be to put himself in communication with a thoroughly representative committee of Bombay educationists.

OXONIENSIS.

PRIVATE BUNDERS AND THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some five years have now elapsed since the Municipality made over to the Port Trust the right of collecting the Town Duty. That transfer, it will be remembered, was under the usual contract system, the Trustees receiving a liberal rebate of 3 per cent. on the collection of Town Duty and ½ per cent. on drawback goods, making a total of 3½ per cent. on the gross revenue collected, in return for the expense and trouble involved, and in consideration of the facility which they promised to give to trade. How far this latter condition has been fulfilled in its integrity will presently appear.

In those glorious olden times, anterior to the *incubus* of the Port Trust which has been suffered to haunt us so long in those halcyon days under the enlightened administration of a just Government which scorned to use its power to strangle private enterprise for its own aggrandizement, it was both a pleasure and profit to local traders to transact business with the Customs authorities. "Improvements," "inconveniences," "delays," "clog to trade," and kindred expressions were so many unintelligible and irrelevant jumbles in connection with the free and easy system which used to obtai in the Custom House. In scandalous contrast to that good old system are the notoriously vexatious inconveniences, and delays inseparable from the Port Trust rules which delight the souls of the Trustees to put merchants to, whenever that community need to clear their Town Duty or draw back goods from private bunders! In such cases the owner or agent of goods which are lying in a private bunder has to call upon the Port Trust officials at Town Custom House or Carnac Bunder and lay his petition at the foot of one of them, praying that an official be sent to examine and report upon the goods for the purpose of levying the usual Town Duty. Having secured, after much begging, the services of one of the inspectors no little time is lost before he has secured his documents, paid the Town Duty, and passed or re-shipped his goods. The wherefore of this trouble is plain as way to market, and may be told in a few words: it is because merchants insist in going to private bunders in preference to the Trustees' bunders. Now look to the case of goods under similar restrictions, but which are lying in the Trustees' bunders. The merchant or owner here is a power, he needs only to whistle if he wants his goods examined, and he may in the twinkling of an eye get not one but a pack of officials standing around him in dumb humility ready to do his bidding. This comes of "patronizing" Government bunders of course. *O tempora!*

It is fair to ask why are not private bunders also blessed with the soothing presence of one of these righteous officials? Perhaps I may be told it was never the practice *before*. But I may be allowed to say that when "before" was, the number of private bunders now in existence were not. Sassoon's dock was not then even thought of, the Arthur Bunder derived its revenue from the cotton traffic, and the Mazagon Land Company struggled hard for an existance which was as poor as it was precarious. Look at what they are now, and imagine how prosperous they might still have been had not the cupidity of the Port Trust which, like the starved belly that respects no law, been tempted to snatch from them, by shameful competitions, their only means of living—to wit, wharfage fees.

Nevertheless, it is not yet too late for the Trustees to atone for their past transgressions, and this may well be done by deputing their officers to each of the three principal bunders already alluded to, for the purpose of collecting and passing drawback goods touching Town Duty. These bunders, as representing the local trade, should certainly be assisted by Government as regards facilities in trade, and the suggestion here made is not too much to expect of them.

Hitherto the Traffic Manager has had all to do in concessions and refusals of the kind referred to. It is high time now that the Municipality awoke the Trustees to a sense of their duty by thinking and acting for themselves, and not to continue longer as wax in the hand of the moulder as hitherto. While on this subject, I cannot close this letter without alluding to one important matter in reference to the Port Trust. It appears impossible or impracticable to the Traffic Manager to place an official on either of the three busy bunders; perhaps he has the excuse that the Trust cannot afford to do so. Taking this as granted, however, it may be asked who pays those energetic petty officers who intrude in private bunders ostensibly for the purpose of seeing if any Town Duty goods are being landed, but who in reality are there only to take notes as to what goods land and which merchant it is who lands them in preference to the Government bunders. The motive for this is obvious, and the Municipality have never committed a more egregious mistake than when it vested the Town Duty officers with powers equal to that of the Commissioner of Customs by virtue of the bye-laws of which they may at any time send one of their petty officers to any private bunders for the purpose of attending to what?—other people's business.

MIGHT IS RIGHT.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 6TH APRIL.

THE night before last a number of haystacks in the town caught fire and kept on burning for two nights and a day. Assistance was rendered as soon as the news reached the authorities; but very little of the grass was saved. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000. The haystacks were principally the property of some Kutchee traders. I am inclined to believe that the fire was not the result of mere accident. This is not the first time that haystacks have been burned recently.

I hear a report that a young Mahomedan in Kurrachee received a large sum of money from the young Jam of Lus Beyla on pretence of getting him some firearms and ammunition with the permission of the British Government, and that he misappropriated the money, and squandered most part of it at a fair. The culprit is to be shortly proceeded against either in the Kurrachee Courts or at Lus Beyla. Should the trial be in the latter place, the authorities will not be much troubled about *legal evidence* or the *onus probandi*.

Weather unusually warm during the day; mornings unusually cool.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be tiger shooting to-day at the butts, Colaba. The first sweep will commence at 5-15 P. M.

A VAGRANT.—James Parker, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

TRESPASS.—A Hindoo, named Gunnoo Ramjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 5, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for wilfully trespassing on the grounds of the Prince's Dock and causing damage to the works in course of construction there.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Kondajee Rannoo, Ittoo Rama and Gopall Mullaree, cart drivers, were yesterday fined Rs. 2, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 respectively, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks.

ACCIDENT AT A GRAIN STORE.—On Sunday evening, while a number of women were engaged cleaning grain at a store on the Carnac Bunder, suddenly some of the bags at the top of a pile near which they were seated fell and injured two of them, named Hurnee and Bianee; the former got her right leg fractured and the latter her left leg. They were both conveyed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

A NEW NATIVE LODGE.—On Thursday last, a Mahomedan Freemasons' Lodge, being the fifth native Lodge working in Bombay, was opened at the Scottish Freemasons' Hall, Gowalia Tank Road. It is named Lodge "Islam," and its first master is Mr. F. Turner, of the Cotton Department. Five Mahomedan gentlemen were initiated the same evening, among whom were the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Cezee Bahoodeen, and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Breach Candy Road on view of the body of Tookaram Essoo. The deceased was a labourer, about 40 years of age, and whilst jarrying a bag of grain on his shoulder on the evening previous at the Breach Candy Road, became faint, when he got the load removed from his shoulder and sat down, he fell sick and expired. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

THE SERIOUS CASE OF PERJURY.—This case was committed yesterday for trial to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, in which four Hindoo merchants, named Vullubhoy Gopaldass, Lullobhoy Gopaldass, Manecklall Gopaldass and Nanabhoy Kursondass stand charged at the instance of Kessewjee Ludha with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and with the abetment of the said offence. Mr. Pollock appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Crawford for the defence.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail on view of the body of Ramchunder Balorishna. The deceased was a prisoner admitted into the jail on the 29th February last by virtue of a warrant signed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the second Magistrate of Police, under which he was committed for trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft. On the 7th instant he was admitted into the jail hospital as he was suffering from fever. The deceased remained in hospital until the time of his death which took place at 3-45 P.M. on Sunday. As he was a prisoner committed for trial he had done no labour of any kind. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by remittent fever."

SERIOUS DEFAMATION CASE.—Mr. Rimington, (of the firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley), yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and on behalf of the firm of Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., applied for summonses against Raugnath Anaji Gulusker, the moonim, and Mahadeo Narrayen, the son, of one Narrayen Succaram Mahajun, who carries on business as a merchant at Bombay and Barsee, near Sholepoor, to answer a charge of defamation under the Indian Penal Code. His Worship granted a summons against the moonim, but not against the son, the offence as far as concerned the latter having been committed at Barsee, and therefore out of the jurisdiction of the Bombay Police Courts. The nature of the charge against the moonim was that he had on the 6th instant sent a telegram to his master's firm at Barsee to the effect that the complainants (Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.) had stopped payment in Bombay, he well knowing at the time that the complainants' firm had not stopped payment, and that the hoondee which he held, and payment of which he had that day demanded, was not due until the 9th instant. In consequence of the despatch of such telegram the complainants had suffered a heavy loss, as well as sustained serious injury in reputation and credit as merchants and had in particular been obliged to accept and pay hoondees for several thousands of rupees, which had not become due. The summons was at once issued and made returnable to-morrow at 11 o'clock when the case will be more fully gone into.

SEAMEN'S FROLICS.—John Galbraith and three other seamen, of the ship St. George, obtained permission from the master of that vessel to attend divine service at the Harbour Bethel on Sunday morning, and likewise got the use of the ship's boat to convey them there and back. However Jack, on leaving his ship's side, appeared to take a different notion in his head rather than the religious view which he appeared to have held before the captain of his ship when applying for liberty and steered his boat to the shore. Meeting with other shipmates and fellow seamen, they got half sea's over and did not proceed to their ship till about sunset when they were certainly "sprung." In the meanwhile, the captain and officers of the St. George could not think what had become of the men or the ship's boat. The four men appear to have set out in their own boat to get on board their ship, but on the way finding they could not stem the tide which was against them at the time, in a foolish frolic flung their oars over board and were drifting fast out of the harbour, when they were observed by the crew of H. M.'s turret ship Abyssinia, at which time John Galbraith, mad from drink, jumped out of the boat into the sea with an idea of swimming to his ship; he was rescued by a party that put off from the Abyssinia and taken on board of that vessel, where, it appears, Galbraith behaved in a most violent manner being still under the influence of drink. It was found necessary to procure the aid of the Water Police to whom he was subsequently handed over. In the meanwhile the boat of the St. George, together with the other three men and also the oars of the boat, were successfully secured and taken on board the ship St. George. The man Galbraith, who appears to have behaved in a most disorderly and ungovernable manner on the occasion, was placed yesterday morning before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, charged with being drunk and disorderly on the day previous, but as the offence was not pressed against him, his Worship simply warned and discharged the prisoner.

LORD MARK KERR.—General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., with his Aide-de-Camp, Major Kerr, left Poona on Friday last for Matheran.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA.—The weather in Poona has been very hot and sultry during the past week. The heat has set in right earnestly and everything seems dried up and cracking with the dry hot wind. Something should be done to cool the trains between Sholapore and Kurla and the day trains on all parts of the G. I. P. Railway line. It is a wonder that there are not more frequent cases of heat apoplexy than there are, considering the fierce heat that rages now everywhere in the Deccan during the day.—*Id.*

DEUTSCHER GOTTESDIENST.

Ein Deutscher Gottesdienst wird nächsten Freitag, Charfreitag, in der Schottischen Kirche, St. Andrew, Fort, stattfinden. Alle Deutschredenden Europer sind freundlichst eingeladen.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. SIAM, Captain N. W. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr R Reilly, Mr P Hodjkinson, Major and Mrs Hawthorn, Mr Wardle, Mrs and Miss Carpenter and three children.

SM

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PERSIAN GULF SCOUNDRELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I notice a paragraph in your issue of a few days back in which it is mentioned that the loss of the S. S. Jawad is attributed to the pilgrims rising on the captain and officers.

As I carried some if not all of these scoundrels from the Persian Gulf to Jedda I do not for a moment doubt the correctness of the statement.

We started from the port of Busscra with three hundred of them, and though the vessel had a certificate under Straits Emigration Act, to carry twelve hundred and fifty, there was not room enough for them, and they had not been many hours on board before they began complaining of the allowance of wood and water, and threatened to take what they wanted; fortunately we had a good crew, and were well found in arms which were kept ready in the wheel house, the watch being stationed there and in case of a rising, at a given signal by storm whistle, all the ship's company were to muster there. On reaching the port of Bushire we took up on board two hundred and fifty Persians, quiet, well disposed people, but owing to previous trouble, and the difficulty of explaining matters, an interpreter was engaged there (he left Jedda on return voyage on the S. S. Jawad) who informed me we had a gang of Bagdad *budmashes* on board who were making the performance of the *hoy* a protext for a marauding expedition, and in the event of there being trouble the Bushire pilgrims would side with the Captain and office rs; after leaving Bushire all went well for some days, when I was awoke one night by the officer of the watch, trying to prevent the angry crowd from getting on the bridge; the sight of a revolver kept them back till the interpreter came, when asked what they wanted; they only wanted the captain to come out and fuel the awning over the hatch as it was very hot below, this awning, being a protection to the Persians on deck. I refused to fuel, and threatened to shoot any one who tried to touch it, or come near my cabin, which was on the bridge at night; seeing we were prepared and determined to resist them, they eventually slunk away below. When approaching Jedda and when all my attention was taken up steering the vessel among the reefs, the officers and the crew being at their stations. One of the ringleaders stood before the bridge, and commenced abusing me, and by his looks, gestures, and tone of voice, tried all he could to distract my attention from the ship; when I drew my revolver on him he bared his breast and defied me, so I thought the best plan was not to notice him for the time. When we had anchored my time was taken up by the Health Officer inspecting bills of health, &c., when I went to look for him he was gone. I have carried at different times over one thousand Chinese and Malays, neither of which races are of the mildest disposition, if they think they are put upon, but with good treatment they give no trouble, but no treatment will do for the lawless scoundrels of the Persian Gulf, but to inspire a wholesome dread of the consequences of their bad behaviour.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER CARRIER.

SHEIKH PULTOO.

At pages 539-40 of the opening volume of *Kaye's Sepoy War* will be found the following graphic account of one of the many stirring episodes of the mutiny. The scene is laid at Barrackpore.

"All this time the native officers and men of the 34th on duty at Quarter Guard saw what was going on, but did not move to arrest the drugged fanatic who was so plainly bent upon mischief. But hastening to the Adjutant's house, a native corporal reported what had occurred, and Lieutenant Baugh, without a moment of unnecessary delay, buckled on his sword, loaded his pistols, mounted his horse, and galloped down to the Quarter Guard. He had just tighten-d rein when Mungul Pandey, hidden by the station gun in front of the Guard, took aim and fired at the Adjutant, but missing him, wounded his charger, and brought both horse and rider to the ground. Baugh then disentangling himself took one of his pistols from the holsters and fired at the sepoy. The shot did not take effect, so he drew his sword and closed with the man, who also had drawn his tulwar, and then there was a sharp hand to hand conflict, in which the odds were against the sepoy, for the Sergeant Major came up and took part in the affray. But Mungul Pandey was a desperate man, and the strokes of his tulwar fell heavily upon his assailants; and he might, have despatched them both, if a Mahomedan Grenadier Company, named Sheik Paltoo, had not joined the mutineer and averted his blows.

This passed at the distance of a few yards only Quarter Guard of the 34th where a Jemadar and men were on duty. The sound of the firing had many others from the lines, and sepoys in full dress of uniform crowded around in a state of excitement. But with the exception of this native, no man moved to assist his officer, no man to arrest the criminal. Nor was their guilt only of inaction.

Some of the sepoys of the Guard struck the wounded Lieutenant to the ground with the butt ends of their muskets, fired a pice at them; and when Sheikh Paltoo called on them to arrest the mutineer, they abused him for that if he did not release Mungal Pandey, they would shoot him. But he held the desperate fanatic until Lieutenant Baugh had escaped, and doubtless to this duty they owed their lives.

For the conspicuous gallantry displayed on this occasion Sheikh Paltoo was promoted to a Havildarship; and shortly after, his health having given way, he was granted a long absence to visit his home, in the village of Khanpur in the Lunitpur District of the N. W. Provinces, where a wound received at the Barrackpore affray was perfectly healing than had been expected, and before Paltoo was himself again, the great struggle had come to a close leaving the ex-Havildar (the 34th had been disbanded and rewarded. There can be no doubt that Sad Sheikh Paltoo brought his case to the notice of the authorities, his services would not be forgotten especially so in the case of a native of this country, he made no attempt to do so, and for many years he remained buried in the dull obscurity of village life. It was only when, in the course of inquiries incidental to the re-settlement of Khamary, the settlement officer discovered the facts of the case and reported them through the Commissioner, for the orders of Government, that Sheikh Paltoo's name again came to the front. No time was lost in consulting the military authorities on the subject; and when the identity of the humble shareholder in Khamarya with the brave Sheikh Paltoo of Barrackpore had been established, the Government of India promptly bestowed on the ex-Havildar the rewards due to his great services. Tardy justice came at last; and the final orders of the N. W. P. Government on the case may fitly close this brief notice of Sheikh Paltoo.

"Copy of a letter, No. 58 A of 1876,—from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, dated Allahabad, the 21st of March 1876.

"With reference to previous correspondence ending with your No. 186, dated 25th November 1875, I am directed to forward a letter from the Government of India, Military Department—(1) granting to Sheikh Paltoo, Havildar, late 34th Native Infantry, the pension of a Havildar with arrears from date of disbandment of the regiment; (2) sanctioning his drawing full Havildar's pay from 7th May 1857 to 7th February 1858; (3) restoring him to the 3rd class order of merit, with back allowances from the 19th May 1857; and (4) intimating that he will sr ortly be presented with an Indian Long Medal.

"2. I am to request that you will communicate to Sheikh Paltoo, with an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's satisfaction, the orders of the Supreme Government, and that you will furnish him with a certified translation of the letter from the Government of India referred to above."

SIR JOHN KAYE AND SIR HENRY DURAND.

The following is the concluding portion of an article in the *Pioneer* under the above heading:—

In July 1859, eighteen months after Durand had left Indore, Lord Canning recorded the following minute on his services:—

"The first thanks of the Government are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, C. B., who at the time of the outbreak was officiating as the Agent of the Governor-General. Colonel Durand's conduct was marked by great foresight, and the soundest judgment, as well in military as in civil matters. He had many points to guard, and the trustworthy force at his disposal was almost hopelessly small; but by a judicious use of it, and by the closest personal supervision of its movements, Colonel Durand saved our interests in Central India until supports could arrive."

"Durand," says Kaye, "was not tolerant. He was a high-minded, conscientious Englishman; but he looked at everything through the pure crystal of Christianity; he wanted imagination; he could not orientalise himself. Had his lines been cast in other places, he could have been a great soldier. He was not a political officer, because, lacking sympathy, he could not make allowances, and expected a Mahratta Chief to be as leal as a Percy or a Campbell."

Nearly every one of the foregoing sentiments is either inaccurate or a travestie on the character of Durand. The writer of this article had the honour of knowing Sir Henry Durand intimately, both in official and social life. In opposition to Kaye, he asserts emphatically that Durand was one of the most tolerant of men. A firm believer himself in the dogmas of Christianity, he listened with the utmost attention and kindliness to those who thought differently. He had large sympathies. He looked upon idolatry in the abstract with the sadness of a Christian; he ranked Hinduism lower than Islam; but he never sought or desired to interfere unduly with either. He certainly did not look at the administration of India through the pure crystal of "Christianity." He looked at it by the light of treaties; by the law which finds expression in the treaties, which defines the relations between the paramount power and the native States in India, and which sets forth the relative duties of the British Government and its feudatories. Whether he wanted imagination, must be a matter of opinion. Upon one point we heartily concur with Kaye—"Durand could not orientalise himself." Durand never forgot that he was an Englishman and a representative of the British Government. He could make great allowances for native princes and nobles. He considered that the ex-King of Oude and the Nagpore Raj were harshly treated by Lord Dalhousie. Later on he stood up manfully for the rights of the Oude Talookdars. But he never lowered himself to the level of orientals. He never became that despicable thing—a political officer who had become the mere tool of native parasites and flatterers.

Kaye thinks that Durand was not a good political officer. For our part, we believe that he was a type of political officers who have rendered the greatest services to the British Government, whilst proving themselves to be the true friends of native princes. He might have been impatient at hearing some interminable story of imagined grievances ending in request for a grant of British territory; but no political officer was more ready to give ear to a genuine story of injustice or oppression, or was more respected by the native princes with whom he came in contact. We have heard him discourse with natives of rank at great length; and we utterly deny that he ever lacked sympathy, or could not make allowances for native ideas.

Kaye says that Durand expected a Mahratta chief to be as leal as a Percy or a Campbell. This is downright nonsense. No one, with the slightest acquaintance with Indian history, ever expected a Mahratta to be always loyal to his suzerain, whether Peishwa or Padishah. But Kaye is not happy in his similes. We were unaware that the Percies were models of loyalty to their sovereign. If we mistake not, there was at least one Percy who headed a rebellion. As to the loyalty of a Campbell, no doubt it was tolerably strong towards Argyll; but certainly it was weak towards the ruling power.

Kaye hints further on, that Durand would not allow Holkar to ventilate a grievance in his presence. The fact is, that Durand never saw Holkar more than twice in his life; it is extremely improbable that Holkar attempted on either occasion to ventilate a grievance before Durand.

There is another point that may be noticed. It is assumed by Kaye that Durand had an antipathy to Holkar. Durand had nothing of the kind; Durand had been led to distrust Holkar, but he could make allowances. His indignation, if ever he expressed any, was directed, not against Holkar, but against that political officer who permitted rebel officials to go free when he was ordered by the British Government, whom he was bound to obey, to put such men on their trial. Certainly, Durand had no such tenderness towards rebels merely because they belonged to a native aristocracy.

It was the opinion of the late Sir Henry Durand that when the army of a native State rebelled during the mutiny, that the State in question was *prima facie* responsible. In other words, that its complicity might be taken for granted, until some proofs had been adduced to the contrary. Kaye and others have denied that such a State was responsible, on the ground that the British Government could not keep its own native army from breaking out into mutiny. The propriety of Durand's *dictum* will scarcely be doubted in the present day. No British official has been suspected of stirring up the Bengal army to mutiny; more than one native official has been convicted and punished for stirring up native forces into mutiny. Many men have been suspected, but we have no wish to dwell upon this point. We would rather that the whole history of the mutiny should drop into oblivion. We would never have revived it but for the attempts which have been made to cast a slur on the reputation of one of the ablest political officers and bravest soldiers of his time.

SHORT SERVICE FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Among the changes that are probably looming in the future, is that of short Indian Service for the whole of our European troops, so that each British Regiment will, after five years, re-embark for England. The proposed scheme has many advantages, both on the score of economy to the Government and saving of life and health to the men. It is not our present intention, however, to discuss these advantages, but to consider some of the social results. Behind the glitter of parade, and underneath the trim uniform that renders one soldier but the mechanical counterpart of another, lies a very different world, a world where "the Regulations" are powerless, and where the stream of human sympathy is in perpetual flow. The longer the stay of a regiment in this country, the greater the increase of its married men; and since a small percentage only of marriages is allowed, or recognised, by the authorities, the greater will be the increase of marriages without leave, and the greater the number of those little waifs and strays that may be seen running about in every Military cantonment—country-born offspring of country-born mothers, destined should they ever reach maturity, to increase the ranks of that helpless class that is at once both our trouble and our shame. A soldier marriage in India is, as a rule, a far less happy affair than it would have been at home. The soldier must be content to look for a wife amongst women who country-bred, if not country-born, afford the least chance of furnishing hard-working frugal wives or careful mothers, women who look upon work as utterly beneath them, and who possess little energy of mind or body. Marriage "on the strength" as it is called, with a wife of this sort is bad enough, but marriage "off the strength" has many and great evils in its train. The soldier married with leave has free quarters assigned him and, aided by extra pay in the shape of "lodging allowance," is able to bring his children up in some degree of comfort, though, as we see the pallid faces and weakly forms of the older ones, we feel that their prolonged stay in India is working its baneful effects, and that they may never grow up robust men and women they would have done in a less exacting climate. The children of the soldier married without leave, are far less fortunate, brought up as they have to be in some squalid habitation in a filthy bazaar. Family pay is not for them, medical assistance or comforts do not their right to claim. In time the regiment is ordered home, and then, if the husband and father be not permitted to exchange into another, comes his parting from them all. Lightly won his wife may have been, and if the soldier feels aught for her, little is lightly lost by his training and the force of circumstances; and she, widow in fact, if not in name, has but another marriage to look forward to to save her from starvation or a life of shame. If on the other hand, the soldier does effect an exchange, and remain in the country, he probably, as time goes on, has a hard struggle to conceal from the Doctors his now perhaps enfeebled state of health, for his wife and children's sake he dare not be invalided home, nor even be sent temporarily for change to the Hills; and when at last his time for discharge to pension arrives, for the sake of his family he takes it in this country, and then too often sinks to that abject state which those who have seen the European pensioner in India know but too well. Few sadder sights indeed are there than the hoary-headed pensioner, as unkept, uncared for, and often the worse for drink, he wanders feebly through the narrow streets of the crowded bazaar, muttering to himself words of command he once so promptly gloried to obey, the shame of his countrymen, and the object of derision of the meanest native. The pensioner's daughter, too often, is taken to take service with European ladies, even if they could always get it, sit at home idle, and ready listeners to and retailers of the gossip and scandal of the bazaar. The only view they have in life is that of marriage with some soldier or non-Commissioned Officer. This is their one thought almost from the cradle, and when at last their object is fulfilled, they are at the best but fitted to make the most indifferent of wives and mothers. Every British soldier is aware, on landing in this country, that at the end of five years he must, *nolens volens*, return home with his regiment, an effectual bar would be imposed against his marriage, for with the prospect of return home so close at hand, he would be little tempted to marry. Nor would country-born women be found so ready for marriage with him, since, as a rule, England, where they hear a soldier's wife must needs work hard, finds little favour in their eyes. A hindrance to the marriages in India of our European soldiers would be a partial solution of the Eurasian difficulty, for its tendency will be to check the increase of Eurasians, and leave us a smaller number to deal with. At the same time it will check the growth of the European pensioner difficulty.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LORD LYTTON.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

Opportunity of every kind has sought Lord Lytton from the day of his birth, little over four and forty years ago, up to the moment when he was saluted first vice-Empress of India. Nor has he been slow to take opportunity by the hand. Nursed by a father of active mind and varied talents, whom he singularly resembles, he went to Harrow and to Bonn with a determination to work which he there established as a habit that has never since left him. His bent was for literature, and though at eighteen he was harnessed to Diplomacy, he never ceased to live in an imaginative world of his own, or to follow and to cultivate lovingly a special personal train of study and thought as an addition and a relief to his profession. An attache, first at Washington and then at Paris during the stirring times of the Crimean War, he copied despatches and wooed the Muses together, and at twenty-four had produced a poem which introduced to the world the name of Owen Meredith, rhymester. At the Hague, at St. Petersburg, at Constantinople, and at Vienna, he wrote more despatches and more verses, and, doing then good service in Servia, he was rapidly promoted to be Secretary of Legation, which brought him on several occasions to be Charge d'Affaires with all the responsibilities of that position. Taking now to his profession seriously, he forebore publication for some years, during which he began to be regarded as one of the most rising of young men. His father had wisely declined to remove him from the profession he was so successfully pursuing in order to embark him on a Parliamentary career in which he was not fitted to succeed, and three years ago he succeeded to his title, and found himself practically Ambassador to France during Lord Lyons' holidays. Last year he refused the Governorship of Madras; this year he has been made Viceroy of India, to the stupefaction of some and the trepidation of many who knew him not.

With Lord Salisbury at the superior end of a wire in the India Office, the importance of any Viceroy must be notably diminished; but the fate of India must still be mainly in his hands. Lord Lytton will assuredly do all that in him lies worthily to discharge this great trust. He has a great and varied store of information, he possesses many European languages, he has thought much, and has arrived at just conclusions on many great questions of statecraft. He is not a man of bold enterprise, but he is able and discerning; he is not fitted to be an imperious commander of men; but he will be a just ruler. His manners are charming; he has a winning, feminine grace, and yet a strong sense of duty, which will one day be made apparent if it ever be attempted to make him the instrument of governing India for the profit of any clique or class. He is married to a niece of the late Lord Clarendon.

JEHU JUNIOR.

THE DEFENCE OF CAWNPORE, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—During the recent Army debate in the House of Commons, Sir G. Campbell, in pointing out the advantages of old soldiers for service in India, is reported to have stated that while Havelock, with 800 veterans, took Cawnpore, "a distinguished Crimean officer—General Windham—found himself unable to keep it with ten times the number of unseasoned troops."

Having served under the late General Windham on that occasion, I am able to give the facts correctly as regards the force at his disposal.

Sir Colin Campbell marched on the 9th of November, 1857, for the relief of Lucknow, taking with him almost the whole of the troops available, consisting of several thousand men of all arms, leaving General Windham in charge of his base at Cawnpore with only 450 Infantry, a few seamen and convalescent artillerymen making up the total to rather over 500 men. Sir Colin also left instructions that any detachments arriving from up-country should be sent on after him to Lucknow.

No sooner had the Commander-in-Chief marched in one direction than the Gwalior Contingent—a thoroughly disciplined body, with a numerous and powerful Artillery of about 40 pieces, siege and field—moved from Calpee, on the other side, to attack Cawnpore; their numbers, including other mutineers, being estimated at about 25,000 men.

In view of his critical position, Windham, on the 14th of November, obtained leave to detain such troops as might arrive, instead of forwarding them to Lucknow, as heretofore; and he thus increased his force, so that on the 26th of November, when he marched out a few miles and gave battle to the leading division of the Gwalior Contingent on the Pandoo river, he had, after leaving a small detachment in the Fort at Cawnpore, about 1,400 men available for the purpose. He defeated the enemy on that occasion, driving them from their position, and capturing three guns.

The Gwalior Contingent having concentrated during the night, attacked Cawnpore the following day with overwhelming numbers; and on the 27th and 28th of November severe actions were fought in its defence, Sir Colin returning on the evening of the 28th with his troops to General Windham's support.

It will thus be seen that General Windham's whole force did not consist of nearly one fourth of the numbers quoted by Sir George Campbell, nor was it by any means formed entirely of unseasoned troops, as alleged. Many of the men were old soldiers, and the four companies of one regiment had been in India for years.

It is important that the facts should be correctly stated, not only with reference to present arguments on Army changes, but it is due, also, to the memory of a brave soldier that the difficulties of his position at that time should be known, and that his conduct should be vindicated from unmerited reproach. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, March 13. JOHN ADYE, Major-General.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Being very jealous for the reputation and memory of my lamented and dear friend the late Sir Colin Campbell, who died as Lord Clyde, will you permit me to make some observations on the letter written by my gallant friend, Major-General Sir John Adye, on the defence of Cawnpore in 1857?

Those unacquainted with the facts of the difficulties under which Sir Colin Campbell decided to advance to the relief of Lucknow are unaware that he was on the horns of a dilemma. Thus he knew perfectly well the position of the Gwalior Contingent, and that it immediately threatened his rear if he advanced to the relief of Lucknow before dealing with the Contingent. On the other hand, the representations from the Generals commanding in Lucknow were to the effect that if not presently relieved the garrison might have to yield to the effects of starvation. The operations of Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, while they had increased the demand on the supplies of the original garrison, had shown that those two brilliant and determined officers had not the means to cut their way out from Lucknow, and at the same time to extricate their long trains of women and wounded men.

Under these circumstances, after the most mature deliberation, Sir Colin Campbell determined that it was his first duty with regard, not only to the interests of the garrison, but to those of India at large, to run any risk in the first place for the relief and extrication of the former. He fully estimated the danger thus incurred, and if my memory serve me aright, both he and I wrote semi-official letters to gentlemen in high authority in England the day before our advance from Cawnpore to show the necessities under which the Commander-in-Chief acted, and the difficulties of the situation.

I have gone into this detail because Sir John Adye's letter might eventually be quoted as evidence that Sir Colin Campbell had not fairly weighed the circumstances of the campaign, and that the attack of the Gwalior Contingent on Cawnpore was a surprise. He trusted to the movements of a Native force being generally slow enough to admit of such an operation as the Relief of Lucknow being carried out in a time which would preclude absolute danger to Cawnpore, the post protecting his rear. Notwithstanding the energy with which his movements to and fro and the relief were executed, this calculation failed by about 48 hours. But it is not known for certain that any part of General Windham, there would have been no mishap at Cawnpore, and Sir Colin Campbell's anticipation with respect to its safety against the attack of the Gwalior Contingent would have been justified.

That tactical error, as acknowledged to me in conversation subsequently by Sir Charles Windham, was the pitching of a camp in an exposed situation when he moved out to meet his enemy. Had he kept his force in a perfectly movable form, and trusted to bivouac instead of to a pitched camp, he would have had one of the most brilliant successes of the war instead of incurring a disaster.

Sir John Adye also makes use of the phrase that "Sir Colin Campbell took with him almost the whole of the troops available, consisting of several thousand men of all arms," leaving General Windham about 500 men.

As a matter of fact I may say, although I am unable to consult returns, that the force with which Sir Colin Campbell relieved Lucknow amounted to about 4,000 men of all arms, his two little brigades of Infantry not exceeding 3,000. So soon as General Windham reported the advance of the Gwalior Contingent from Calpee, he was told, as noticed by Sir John Adye, to detain the detachments which were passing up the road to join the Commander-in-Chief. His numbers were thus swelled to about three times their original amount. He certainly, so far as I know, did not think his force thus strengthened insufficient, due regard being had to the facts detailed in the early part of this letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. MAURICE,

Late Chief of the Staff in India in 1857.

18, Grosvenor-gardens, March 14.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As I have never had the advantage of living in India and conversing in their various dialects with the people of that vast country, I should not venture to obtrude on you [with any remarks as to the most appropriate term by which the paramount Sovereign of Hindustan should be designated in the modern vernaculars. There is a feeling for language which can hardly ever be acquired from books, and on the question whether *Malik, Malikah, Sultan Rani, Maharani, Padishah*, or any other of the numerous titles suggested by your correspondents would most dignified in the ears of the Hindus, I should bow most respectfully to the opinions of such men as Sir G. Campbell, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and others.

In the selection of a title, however, considerations for the ancient language and history of a country ought not to be entirely ignored. There is an historical atmosphere which surrounds all titles, and makes them dear even to those who have no accurate knowledge of their original meaning. Everybody who enters Colonel Cheaney's "Indian Polity" will find that the Government of India mobilises only two persons who have necessarily any practical experience of Indian affairs, and even these labour under the serious disadvantage of having always filled subordinate positions before they became the advisers of the Viceroy. But the financier, the lawyer, the engineer, and the soldier, who make up the rest of the Council, though no doubt they have occasionally been very able men, have probably extremely little knowledge of the Indian people and their ways, and possibly have never set foot in India before their appointment. At the head of all is the Governor-General, almost invariably an English politician of the second or third order, generally quite new to India. What sort of a body is this to take over the uncontrolled discharge of the moral obligations of England and the uncontrolled guardianship of its material interests?

It would be absurd to deny that the delegates of this country in India ought to have what Mr. Mill calls a "liberal confidence" reposed in them, and that their nearer contact with the Indian people gives them some advantages, though we suspect that these last have been ridiculously exaggerated. But, in regard to the recent attacks on Lord Salisbury, we see no way of parrying Mr. Mill's observation that "more might be said for relaxing the control of the Home Government over the Executive of India than over the Indian Legislature." The bulk of Indian civil administration consists of details, "on which the high functionaries on the spot are better qualified to decide," than the Home authorities But Lord Salisbury's recent instructions refer exclusively to projects of law which are important but not urgent. What earthly reason can there be why the Secretary of State should not have the fullest information about them at every stage? Lord Northbrook's proceedings at Simla at least showed the way in which the Indian Legislature can be worked, and the addition of a fresh security for the mature consideration of important laws which may permanently affect civil rights looks very much more like the fruit of caution than of rashness and "lust of power."

A CHESS DRAMA.

The following from a home contemporary is very amusing and doubly instructive:—

Scene.—The Divan. Hour, Six p.m.

Enter Distinguished Country Amateur, who seats himself at the end table near the window.

D. C. A.—Waiter, cup of coffee and cigar.

Alfred.—Yessir.

D. C. A.—(Addressing Modest Youth, who is examining a chess problem at the same table.) Play chess, Sir?

Modest Youth.—Yes, a little.

C. D. A.—Like a game?

Modest Y.—With pleasure, Sir.

(They sit down and draw for first move, which the D. C. A. wins.)

D. C. A.—Perhaps I ought to tell you that I am the president and leading player of the well-known Stoke Pogis Chess Club. I am in the habit of giving the odds of the Knight to any amateur, with the exception of Mr. Black, a very strong amateur, who takes only the Knight from me; but I invariably win five games to two. Know Mr. Black, Sir? He was here about a fortnight ago, and defeated Bird, Boden, Wisker, Macdonnell, and several others. Will gladly render you any odds you may like to ask for.

Modest Y.—Thank you, Sir. I shall be happy to take any odds you care to give me. But suppose we play the first game on even terms—the Knight.

D. C. A.—Oh, certainly. Very well—very well, Sir. Be it so. Even, if you must have it; but I dare say, Sir, we shall find our level in time. My move, I think. (Whistles "She wore a wreath of roses.") There, Sir! 1. P to K 4.

Modest Y.—1. P to K 4.

D. C. A.—Come; I'll see how you defend the gambit. Nothing like a gambit to test young players. 2. P to K B 4.

Modest Y.—2. P takes P.

D. C. A.—Oho! he takes it. Quite right, Sir. I always recommend a beginner, when playing with a proficient to accept the gambit. It is an excellent lesson. 3. Kt to K B 3.

Modest Y.—3. P to K Kt 4.

D. C. A.—Oh, you know something of the books, I perceive. 4. P to K R 4.

Modest Y.—4. P to Kt 5.

D. C. A.—5. Kt to K 5.

Modest Y.—5. Kt to K B 3.

D. C. A.—Oh! that old story. Aren't you aware, my dear Sir, that that defence is exploded, obsolete, fossil, and utterly untenable? You ought to have played 5. B to Kt 2. Well, you must take the consequences. I never give or take back a move. Of course, I answer with 6. B to Q B 4.

Modest Y.—6. P to Q 4.

D. C. A.—7. P takes P.

Modest Y.—7. B to Q 3.

D. C. A.—Wrong again, I declare! Don't you know that 7. Takes Kt is vastly superior. (Whistles "That I loved her still the same.") 8. P to Q 4.

Modest Y.—8. Kt to K R 4.

D. C. A.—(Lillibulero-ero-ero). 9. K to B 2.

Modest Y.—9. Kt to Kt 6.

D. C. A.—10. R to K sq.

Modest Y.—10. Q takes R, P.

D. C. A.—I thought so. The very move a tyro would make. Just what I wanted. Now, Sir, what do you say to 11. Kt to Kt 6 (dis ch)? Where does your Lordship propose to play the attacked Queen? I flatter myself it will take more than a trifle of odds to bring us together. Play away, Sir.

Modest Y.—11. Kt to K 5 (dis ch).

D. C. A.—(Stars, and looks at the position attentively). Tut! Tut! And so they say there is no luck in chess! I never saw such a gross piece of fluking. You observe, my young friend, that I cannot play my King to K 2, because my Knight is *en prize*, while, if I retreat him to Knight's square, I let you off with a perpetual check. Was there ever anything more stupid or annoying? Just, too, when I had the game in my hands! Well, well, I must play 12. K to Kt sq.

Modest Y.—12. Q to B 7 (ch).

D. C. A.—Tis—h! To think that I could allow such a fine game to end in perpetual check! 13. K to R sq.

Modest Y.—13. R P takes Kt. Mate!

D. C. A.—Dolt, ass, fool, blundering idiot that I am! I've an awful headache—ought never to have sat down to chess. (Seizes his hat, and exit. Fragmentary imprecations on the staircase.)

THE INDIAN DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Such debate as that which took place in the House of Lords last night are necessarily very embarrassing to writers, even more common in the weekly than in the daily press, who save themselves trouble by painting public men in "coarse blacks and whites." With a certain class of journaliste, Mr. Disraeli is always brilliant and dexterous, Lord Derby is always cautious, Lord Salisbury is invariably rash, and Mr. Ward Hunt talks nothing but clumsy commonplace. Yet Mr. Disraeli is sometimes dull, and, as the Royal Titles Bill shows, by no means always skilful; several recent incidents prove that Lord Derby or the Foreign Office may stumble into carelessness or rashness; Mr. Ward Hunt has lately delivered two or three sensible speeches; and Lord Salisbury made it perfectly clear last night that the monstrous encroachment on the powers of the Governor-General with which he has been charged was in reality a retreat from an extreme and disputable position taken up by his predecessors in office. It is, we presume, surprise at hearing Lord Salisbury give himself credit for moderation instead of making an impetuous attack on his assailant, which has led a writer in the *Times* of this morning to describe one of the most conclusive replies or explanations ever offered as the speech of a man "shorn of his strength," and perhaps to accuse the Lord Chancellor of having omitted to read a despatch which the critic himself has manifestly misunderstood. The story of the supposed usurpation may be clearly collected from the speech of the Secretary of State for India, and from the additional papers laid before the House of Lords, and it is perfectly simple and straightforward. The mechanism of Indian legislation provided by Act of Parliament was intended to have two branches, one in England and one in India. The initiative in all the important legislation was to rest with the Indian Law Commission, a body of English judges and lawyers and retired Indian functionaries. The drafts prepared in London were to be sent to India, and passed by the Indian Legislative Council. But the expedient was not a happy one. The Indian Legislature was tardy in passing the drafts or insisted on amending them. The result was that a series of orders, rebukes, and assertions of the right to control were addressed to the Governor-General by the Secretaries of State who preceded Lord Salisbury, all couched in the strongest language, and all intended to force the Indian Legislature to pass without question the the laws sent out from England. Lord Halifax, in particular, may be seen from the papers to have asserted his power to interfere with Indian legislation, at every stage, in phraseology of a curious peremptory terseness, and Lord Lawrence repeated last night in the House of Lords the very moderate pretensions which had drawn down on his Government a stinging rebuff. Some little time afterwards the Duke of Argyll applied to the Indian Legislature that process of dragooning which was so strongly resented by the last House of Commons when Mr. Gladstone's ascendancy began to wane, and a measure of force remedied. But Lord Mayo only produced a reassertion of right. In the end the Indian Law Commissioners resigned, declining, as Lord Salisbury put it, to be "the shuttlecock between those two noxious battledores." But the machinery of Indian legislation which Parliament had provided was thus entirely dislocated, and it is perfectly clear that the expedient by which Lord Salisbury met the new state of things is open to the charge of feebleness rather than to that of high-handedness. The most care'ess reader of his despatch of 1874 ought to see that he tacitly abandoned the claim to exercise direct control over the Indian Legislative Council, and substituted for it a request that the Indian Executive would furnish him with "full and timely" information concerning all intended Government measures which were important but not urgent. If Mr. Ward Hunt had written the despatch, there is no question that the compromise would have been denounced as imbecile; and the view of it taken by the *Times* and *Spectator* has clearly been evolved from a consciousness impressed with the general outline of a Lord Salisbury.

On the far less important question raised by Lord Northbrook's manipulation of the Indian tariff, it is plain that, if the charge of rashness is to be brought against anybody, it ought to be brought, not against the Secretary State, but against the Governor-General. It was the Governor-General who revolutionised the Budget in the midst of a financial year; it was he who acted in the absence of his only Councillors who were experts in the matter in hand; it was he who forgot the caution necessary to be observed in dealing with a question as much English as it was Indian. We are sorry to say that these is one way, and one way only, of defending Lord Northbrook's tariff legislation: it was too much followed in the House of Lords last night, and it is almost exclusively followed in the *Times* of this morning. You can sneer at Manchester and its Manchesterism as Free Trade. But Manchester stands for the whole of the North of England; and Free Trade here represents the whole body of economical doctrine. The recent decline of faith in economical first principles is so manifest that those who are not influenced by party considerations in which students of the older literature of the struggle with Protectionism will discover a singular resemblance to pamphlets written in reply to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright a generation ago must have strangely forgotten the lessons of their youth when they think that personal considerations can safely be set off against the opinion of the North of England in alliance with the whole system of economical truth.

The remarks on Indian Legislation by Mr. John Stuart Mill which has been appended to the second set of papers furnished to the House of Lords is a contribution not only to political discussion, but to literature. It shows on a side of his mind to which there are hardly any means of doing justice. The saying of Charles James Fox is well known, that his real works in many volumes were on the shelves of the India House; but it may be doubted whether Lamb as a public officer in Leadenhall-street was ever allowed to go beyond the transcription of what others had written. The younger Mill, however, was for many years employed on work calculated to test the highest intellectual powers, and in all probability many courses of the most important political action were taken on his advice. It may be expected that the views now put forward, if not of being compared with the "Political Economy" and the "Logic" will be disinterred from the Indian official archives. But this Minute, besides its interest, has an especial value at this moment. There is no greater danger to the successful government of India than that certain commonplaces, embodying at most partial truths, should obtain an unchecked currency. At one time the outcry which in the end proved fatal to the East India Company amounted to a complaint that this anomalous body stood between Parliament and its duty of governing India through delegates immediately responsible to itself. Of late Mr. Fawcett and others have insisted on the exactly opposite position, and have preached as a fundamental maxim that India should be governed in India, or, in other words, that the Viceroy and Council should be left to do as they please. It is well to note in what light this theory struck a strong and clear mind, fortified by long practical experience in these matters. Mill denounces it as "the very ideal of badness." He says that the system founded on it would be "the one which among all systems that can be devised for the matter in question no circumstances would justify or render otherwise than preposterous." It might be supposed to be an "intentional contrivance for securing that the dependent country should neither have the advantage of governing itself nor that of being governed by a country more civilized and enlightened than itself." As the people of India are not at present ripe for taking any constitutional share in their own government, "the dominant country is charged with the whole responsibility of governing them, and it violates the obligations of its own position if it does not assert power correlative with this responsibility. From the necessity of the case its power must be exercised by delegation, but the governing country has not the moral right to delegate its power without reserving its control." It cannot "charge its responsibility on the consciences of its delegates." The truth is that the assertion that India should be governed in India is an extremely convenient weapon of attack in the hands of assailants of an Indian Secretary of State not too well informed about the matters on which they talk, but it really depends for its apparent plausibility on a general ignorance of the nature of the Indian Government. Anybody who enters Colonel Cheaney's "Indian Polity" will find that the Government of India mobilises only two persons who have necessarily any practical experience of Indian affairs, and even these labour under the serious disadvantage of having always filled subordinate positions before they became the advisers of the Viceroy. But the financier, the lawyer, the engineer, and the soldier, who make up the rest of the Council, though no doubt they have occasionally been very able men, have probably extremely little knowledge of the Indian people and their ways, and possibly have never set foot in India before their appointment. At the head of all is the Governor-General, almost invariably an English politician of the second or third order, generally quite new to India. What sort of a body is this to take over the uncontrolled discharge of the moral obligations of England and the uncontrolled guardianship of its material interests?

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